The New-York Times.

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TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Details of the Proceedings on Saturday.

Testimony of a Prisoner of the Illinois Cavalry.

How Wirz Shot the Sick and Disabled.

He Boasts of Killing More Yankees than Gen. Lee Can.

THE AWFUL HORRORS OF THE DEAD LINE

Our Poor Men Compelled to Eat Food Picked from Their Excrement.

Winder Reports the Number Recaptured by Bloodhounds.

One Man's Leg Almost Torn Off by the Dogs.

Sentinels Boast of Furloughs for Killing Prisoners.

The Wildest Dreams of Romance Outdone by Reality.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

Wm. O. S. Belcher testified that he had served in the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was a prisoner at Andersonville, from the 8th of March until September, 1864; he thought that Capt. Wirz assumed command about the 1st of April; on one occasion Wirz came into the stockade, when a cripple, walking on crutches, approached and asked to go outside; the request was refused, and the cripple said he would rather be shot than stay there; the witness soon heard Wirz holloa to the sentinel, "tell that man if he did not go back, he would shoot him;" the man did not return, when the sentinel fired and shot him in the jaw; the cripple was known by the name of "Chickamauga;" Wirz afterward threatened to shoot the other men if they did not go away; on another occasion, while the prisoners were being divided into squads of hundreds, one of the men, owing to sickness, did not fall in, and Wirz threatened to shoot him, and did shoot him; the ball went through the man's hat; the prisoners were kept in the sun all day, and were not allowed to procure water; if the squad could not give a satisfactory account of any one of their missing number, they were deprived of their rations; this was the case for three days early in July; there was not sufficient room in the prison, scarcely enough for men to stand upon; the limits were enlarged on the north side; there were forty-two thousand prisoners there at one time; he had heard Wirz say he was killing more "Yankees" than those who were serving at the front; witness had seen twenty-five or thirty men shot over the dead line, and others fired into who were not over the dead line.

Cross-examined by the Defence—Q.—Were there not desperadoes there, men who would steal and commit other offences; and was not the cripple to whom you referred one of them? A.—There were troublesome characters there, but I don't know whether that man belonged to them or not; I don't think that a cripple on a crutch was a good man to steal. [Laughter.]

During a further examination the witness spoke of a man at whom the sentinel fired.

Q.—Did you see the ball hit him? A.—A man must have very good eyes to see a ball when it strikes a man. [Laughter.]

The witness gave various instances of men being shot; one was shot while he was in his tent, for merely stretching his arm beyond the dead-line; another was shot at for treading over the line; he heard Capt. Wirz order the sentinel to shoot the cripple; some of those shot at were killed, and others taken to the hospital.

James H. Davidson testified that he was a member of the Iowa Cavalry, and taken as a prisoner to Andersonville on the eighth of March; he described the filthy condition of the prison and the great mortality among the prisoners; for a week he drove the dead wagon; sometimes twenty-five men were thrown into it at a time, and on the return he would bring wood and rations in the same cart; he had seen men with blankets, shoes and shirts on them, sent there by the Sanitary Commission for the use of our own men; Capt. Wirz he knew made a breakfast on some of the crackers, cheese and beef sent there for our prisoners; he had seen four or five hundred boxes at the depot with supplies; they were marked U. S.; it was a common thing for men to be put in the chain gang; one man died in the chain gang with an iron collar round his neck; he had seen the hounds there; there were two kinds, "catch dogs" and bull-terriers; one of the dogs badly tore the flesh from a man's leg; another man was hanging up his clothes, which he had washed, to dry; one of the pieces blew over the dead line. He stepped beyond the line to get the piece, when he was fired upon and shot in the breast; another man had reached beyond the dead line for some crumbs of bread, when he was shot in the head; Wirz shot a man a short time after he assumed command of the prison; the latter was sick, lying on the ground, and asked Wirz something, when Wirz shot him; Wirz remarked that he was killing more Yankees there than Lee was at Richmond; this was said in August; Wirz was at the time with the witness in the graveyard in the wagon with the dead men; the witness had seen men starved to death. Food was so scarce at one time that some of them picked up particles of food that had already passed through the system.

On his cross-examination by the defence the witness said the graveyard comprised twenty-five or thirty acres, and when he left Andersonville on the 11th of September last it was about two-thirds full.

The court then, at 1 o'clock, took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the court the cross-examination of Davidson was resumed.

Witness had never seen Wirz shoot more than one man; the grave-diggers were Union soldiers.

By the Court—The dead were buried about two feet and a half deep; some were buried with and some without clothing; witness had never seen any of the dead stripped before they were buried; men were buried in trenches; on one occasion one hundred and fifty bodies were put into a single trench.

Capt. J. H. Wright and Col. Fanning, formerly in the Confederate service, testified as to the signatures of Gen. Winder and Capt. Wirz to a consolidated return for August last, which was exhibited to them.

Maj. Hosmer, Associate Judge-Advocate, was sworn and testified that he obtained the paper from the chief clerk having custody of the rebel papers at the War Department.

The paper was read in evidence, and is as follows:

Consolidated return for the Confederate States Military Prison, Camp Sumter, Georgia, for the month of August, 1864.

Prisoners on hand on the last of August, 1864: In camp 29,985. In hospital 1,693. Total 31,678. Received from various places during August, 3,078. Recaptured 4. Total 3,082. Making in the aggregage 34,760.

Died during the month of August, 2,993. Sent to other prisons 23. Exchanged 21. Escaped 30. Making 3,061.

Of all of which there are on the 31st of August: In camp 29,473. In hospital 2,220. Total 31,693.

The same complaint has to be made against the carelessness and inefficiency of the guard.

Of the thirty persons who escaped, eleven of them did so while on their parole of honor not to escape as long as they were employed to work outside. The balance, nineteen, escaped, some in bribing the sentinels with green-backs, some by simply walking off from the guard while returning from the place where the tools are deposited at night that are used on the stockade in the day-time.

Perhaps twenty-five more escaped during the month, but they were taken up by the dogs before the daily return was made out, and for that reason they are not on the list of escaped nor recaptured.

That only four were recaptured is owing to the fact that neither the guard nor the officers of the guard reported a man escaped.

The roll-call in the morning would show a man missing, but he would be too far gone then to be tracked.

As we have no general court-martial here, all such offences go unpunished or nearly so.

H. WIRZ, Captain Commanding.

The indorsement on the paper is as follows:

Respectfully forwarded to Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General. JOHN H. WINDER,
SEPT. 6, 1864. Brigadier-General.

THOMAS HALL testified that he belonged to the marine corps, and was a prisoner at Andersonville; he had charge of a squad of ninety prisoners, but only one out of the entire number survived. They gave him another squad from the new stock. The men died off rapidly. A good many sunk down from exhaustion and starvation, and could not get up. Capt. Wirz threatened that, if they did not rise, he would blow the brains out of the "God damned Yankees." Wirz threatened to fire grape and canister into them. He had seen a man's leg that had almost been torn off by one of the hounds. Men were vaccinated in their arms, and soon thereafter sores appeared twice as large as a silver half-dollar, and filled with maggots. He heard a sentinel remark, after shooting a man: "I'll have a furlough for that, and if I thought I could get a furlough for sixty days, I would shoot another."

Dr. WILLIAM BALSER testified that he had acted in the United States army as Assistant Surgeon. When at Jacksonville, he attended a large number of the cases from Andersonville, and described the horrible condition of the sufferers. The larger portion of them were mere skeletons. Of three thousand three hundred of the released prisoners whom he saw at the place, there were not two hundred who did not require medical treatment, and not one-half of those who survived will ever be fit to resume their former occupations. Some of those afflicted with the scurvy were idiotic, and bones had to be removed from the jaws and other portions of the bodies of the sufferers.

JAMES CLANCY, of the Twenty-eighth New-York, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified to the shooting of the men for crossing the dead-line, and also to other facts previously established.

OLIVER B. FAIRBANKS, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, testified that he was a prisoner at Libby, and afterward taken to Andersonville; that the treatment at Libby Prison was better in every respect than it was at Andersonville. He was examined on other points, corroborating previous descriptions of the prison and its inmates. He said that Capt Wirz generally saluted the men with "you d——d Yankee s—s of b—s." The stepfather of the witness was also a prisoner, and affected with the scurvy, and was lying on the ground, and could not straighten his arms. Wirz, approaching him, said: "You d——d Yankee s—n of a b——h, I won't give you anything to eat," and stopped his rations for twenty-four hours. Wirz also kicked his stepfather, causing him great pain.

The father of the witness died in the prison about a month after the occurrence. The witness further testified that he refused to be vaccinated, when Capt. Wirz curled him and punished him by putting him in the chain-gang, and that in order to be released from the punishment he consented to be vaccinated, but after the vaccination was performed he washed the matter out with soap and water, and thus escaping the poisoning. He told others what he had done, and they washed out the poison in the same way. His stepfather made a statement to him about ten minutes before he died. The witness placed his hand on the paper and wrote what was now presented to the court, as follows:

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE,
August 27, 1864.

OLIVER: I died from sheer starvation, and don't for the world tell your mother of the awful condition which I am compelled to die in.

(Signed) RICHARD FAIRCLOUGH.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

CHOLERA AT PORT MAHON.

The United States Consul at Port Mahon, in a letter to the State Department, dated Aug. 12, says: "Should the advance of the cholera continue for the next twenty days it must be looked for in England."

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day publishes a statement of the public debt as it appears from the books, treasurers' returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st of August, 1865.

The recapitulation is as follows:

AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,108,310,191 80
Interest	64,500,590 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,274,478,103 16
Interest	73,531,037 74
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,503,020 09
Debt bearing no interest	373,398,256 38
Total debt	$2,757,689,571 43
Total interest	$138,031,620 24

Legal tender notes in circulation, one and two year five per cent notes	$33,954,230 00
United States notes, old issue	402,968 00
United States notes, new issue	432,757,601 00
Compound interest notes, act of March 4, 1863	15,000,000 00
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864	202,024,160 00
Total	$684,138,959 00

As contrasted with the statement of the public debt published on the 31st of July, the principal has been increased only $295,000 within the last month, while the interest on the debt has decreased nearly $231,000. The Legal Tender notes have been reduced $1,097,000. The amount of coin now in the Treasury is nearly $45,500,000, or about $10,000,000 more than a month ago. The currency now in the Treasury is nearly $43,000,000, as against $81,500,000, showing a reduction of currency in the Treasury for the past month of $38,500,000. The suspended requisitions amount to a little over $2,000,000.

FREEDMEN SUPPORTED.

The total number of Freedmen in the District of Columbia in the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau is nearly 26,000, of whom 519 are receiving rations from the government without rendering any equivalent.

THE TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day promulgated the President's proclamation of the 29th ultimo, for the information and guidance of officers of the Treasury Department, and says:

In conformity with its terms, articles heretofore regarded as prohibited may be transported to places in States heretofore declared in insurrection, without any restrictions, except guns, pistols and ammunition. Applications for the shipment of these should be made in writing to the proper officers of the customs, who will forward them to the department for its decision, accompanied with such recommendations as they may be disposed to make.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Baggage-Master Killed.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 2.

An accident occurred to the steamboat express train, over the Central Road, which was due here at seven o'clock this evening, by the breaking of an axle.

The baggage-car was thrown off the track, and the baggage-master, named SMITH, belonging in this city, was instantly killed. The express messenger and two others were also slightly hurt, but none of the passengers were injured.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Great War in South America—Paraguayan Troops on a Raid a la Sherman—Petroleum—The Great Question of How to Prepare South American Beef for Shipping—A Review of the Military Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, July 14, 1865.

The war of the allies against Paraguay has reached a pass that receives great attention. Up to the present time the Paraguayans have advanced in their chosen directions unchecked by land, and with one repulse by river. They are occupying in great force the province of Corrientes, and thence have crossed the narrow strait between the rivers Paraguay and Uruguay, and have entered Brazil on the southern border, taking some towns. They are now coming down the river Uruguay on the east side, as if destined for Montevideo.

These movements have been at times embarrassed by the intervention of allied troops, but not at all prevented. The statement is daily made that these large and detached bodies of troops will be cut off hopeless and in detail. But so far it is not done. With energy and competent numbers this could yet be done, for the Paraguayans are making venturesome advances, as did SHERMAN, with apparent success.

Meantime, Gen. URQUIZA's troops, some thousands, became dissatisfied with his temporary absence, and mutinied. He returned, disbanded the remainder of the disaffected and sending them to their homes, he went also to his. It is said he has done this in order to raise a new and more sweeping levy, and he promises in thirty days to have in the field 12,000 troops instead of 9,000, as before. His own loyalty is not doubted. He is almost indispensable to the success of the allies, for he has a province at his beck of the finest cavalrymen in South America, and he can arm and command 15,000 to 18,000 when he is disposed to do so. Fortunately, he is in this contest thoroughly loyal to the national government, and though the present state of things is serious, no one despairs.

Yesterday's mail brought us news of the Brazilians having one or two iron-clads to be used in running past the 180 guns in position at Humaita, the great defence of Paraguay. The Brazilian fleet is much harassed by numerous batteries planted on the high shores and sweeping the river. The banks protect them, and make the river firing difficult.

In depicting the magnitude of the danger and the skill of LOPEZ in baffling for the present three nations, one of them, Brazil, as large as the United States, I do not mean to censure the Confederation, to abate an iota from the high credit of its present popular and equitable government, the best ever known in South America. But Paraguay has some 50,000 men well arranged, well appointed, almost unresisted. But the allies are vigorously preparing and we shall soon see important results.

There is no government in the world so cordially friendly to the United States as the Argentine Confederation. Assurances of this are repeated on all occasions, and such compliments are given to the various representatives of the United States on all fitting occasions, as seemed to be reserved for us alone.

At the Fourth of July banquet here there was an unusual attendance of Americans and the chief dignitaries of the National and Provincial Governments were present, and spoke in the most glowing terms of our country and government. It was the grandest celebration of the Fourth of July ever known in this country.

A project is now before Congress here to grant a subsidy of 20,000 silver dollars per annum for a steam service between this place and Rio de Janeiro. It is designed to be an extension of the new route from New-York to Rio de Janeiro. There is reason to believe that it will pass without opposition. There are parties here who will take stock in it largely. It will be of immense service to that line, as it will bring to its southern terminus both travel and traffic.

In this war between the allies, Brazil, Uruquay and the Argentine Confederation, there are two Presidents, one ex-President and four Governors of provinces actually in the field.

There is no money panic here on account of the war. The price of gold varies from day to day about one or two per cent., but there are no sudden changes that are great.

The health of this city is improving. The measles prevailed for some weeks to a wonderful extent. At present we are threatened with small-pox, brought in by the Brazilian troops. This is one of the fruits of the war.

An English company, by the next steamer after hearing of the discovery of petroleum in the province of Juguy, dispatched an agent to undertake to prepare it for market. The result is yet to be known. But the original discover is understood to have a patent for that enterprise.

The preparation of beef and mutton, by salt, for foreign markets progresses. As the fresh meat can be contracted for at about one cent a pound, it ought to pay well. Various projects have been tried for preserving beef in this country, on the supposition that the flesh of animals here differs from that of colder latitudes, but recent experiments prove that the defect is rather in the mode than the material. A process has been discovered for preserving fruits and flesh and milk, &c., and it may prove of great use for all substances except flesh; for that it will probably be both costly and inconvenient.

The thrilling news from the United States has made all Americans jubilant, and has cast down the enemies of our greatness hopelessly.

At sailing of this mail currency is $28.8 to the silver dollar. It has not varied more than two per cent. from this for a month.

There are six American vessels in this port.

The opera has been discontinued on account of the war, and the troupe has left for Brazil.

The government is enforcing a stringent conscription, and preparing a so-called army of reserve. The war is so distant from this city as not to affect us very materially here, though 14,000 have left this city to fill the ranks. VIATOR.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis Attacked with Erysipelas—Mr. Clay's Health Improving.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 31.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been attacked with erysipelas for the second time since his imprisonment. The first attack was very slight, but this one is more severe, although not looked upon as serious.

The health of Mr. CLAY is improving.

By direction of the Secretary of War a Board of Inquiry is to convene at Fortress Monroe to investigate the facts pertaining to the management of the hospitals at Camp Hamilton, past and present.

The board consists of Maj. J. S. BAKER, Surgeon F. J. BANCROFT, and Capt. S. P. CORLIS.

They have authority to send for persons and papers that may aid them to make a thorough investigation. The board is appointed by Maj.-Gen. MILES.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

Miss MCGREGOR, daughter of JAMES MCGREGOR, President of the State Bank of this city, was accidentally shot at North Conway, N. H., yesterday, and died instantly.

A fire last night in the upper stories of the Worcester Railroad depot, occupied by BUCKLY & Co., furniture dealers, destroyed property to the value of $12,000. Insured.

Railroads in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The Superintendent of Construction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad says the road to Lynchburgh is now in full working order for freight as well as for passenger trains, and that the route from Lynchburgh via Gordonsville is the only one by rail from the former place to Richmond.

Communication by rail is now complete to Staunton and to Lynchburgh, and beyond Lynchburgh to Bristol, in Southwestern Virginia or East Tennessee.

In several weeks the road beyond Bristol will be finished, when the railroad communication will be complete to New-Orleans.

Some freight is taken hence over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which was brought hither from New-York by steamships.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Depths Over which the Great Eastern Journeyed.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* supplies the following information with reference to the different depths over which the big ship journeyed while performing her arduous task, and her situation when the most serious hitches in the enterprise occurred:

"It will probably be remembered that at 4:25 on the afternoon of Sunday, 23d of July, the final splice of the shore end with the main cable was completed on board the *Caroline*. Twenty-five minutes after this, during which signals had been exchanged, pennants dipped, guns fired, farewell cheers reciprocated to and from the *Hawk*, the *Caroline*, Her Majesty's ship *Terrible*, Her Majesty's ship *Sphynx*, and the *Great Eastern*, the process of paying out commenced. All went smoothly until July 25, when a message was received by the officials at Foilhummerum Bay that a small fault had been discovered in the cable, had been cut out, a successful splice made, and that the paying out had been satisfactorily resumed. This was the first hitch, and the big ship was then some 70 miles from land, and in about 200 fathoms water. On July 26, at 6:50 A. M., 150 miles of cable had been paid out; and by 9:50 A. M. the same day, a like distance had been run; while at 3 P. M. 200 miles of cable had been laid, and the water was 1,750 fathoms deep. On July 27, at 5:50 A. M., 300 miles had been paid out, and the same distance was run by 9:50 A. M.; depth over 1,950 fathoms. At 12:50 P. M. the same day, 350 miles payed out and 350 run by 4:50 P. M.; depth 2,100 fathoms. On July 28, at 10:50 A. M., 500 miles paid out, while at 9 50 A. M. but 450 miles had been run; depth 1,599 fathoms. On July 28, at 4 50 P. M. 550 miles of cable had been payed out; depth 1,875 fathoms. On July 29, at 6 50 A. M. 650 miles of cable payed out; at 8 50 A. M. 600 miles were run; depth 2,400 fathoms. A few hours later came the startling news—"Accident to cable—cause unknown—total loss of insulation—no information from nor communication with ship." On the 30th came the favorable news, "All going on well, fault removed," while at 1 50 A. M. the same day this was supplemented by the welcome words "insulation perfect." At 4 50 P. M. still on the 30th, 750 miles payed out, 650 miles run, depth about 2,050 fathoms. On July 31, at 1 50 P. M. 900 miles payed out, and at 7 50 A. M. 750 miles run, depth about 2,170 fathoms. On August 1, at 10:50 A. M. 1,050 miles payed out, and at 9:50 A. M. 900 miles run, depth between 1,600 and 1,900 fathoms. On Aug. 2, at 7:50 A. M. 1,200 miles payed out, and at 6:50 A. M. 1,050 miles run, depth 2,250 fathoms. Since this time no positive information has been received until Thursday. At noon on Aug. 2, the signals from the ship became unintelligible, and telegraphic communication was never resumed. We now know the cause, and the authorities on electric telegraphy concur in saying that the record of the undertaking as furnished by the telegrams, is of a decidedly encouraging character. The chief danger is delay. The ocean buoy left to mark the spot will probably be found, if it still exists, without much difficulty. But it must be remembered that in the event of rough weather the Atlantic waves would dash about and upon it with such violence as to make the chances of a mere buoy, however strong, weathering the storm extremely doubtful. Another danger is that the cable may sink deeper and deeper into the o ozy bottom of the sea, until grappling and hauling in will be impossible. It will be noticed that on the 10th, when the third attempt at raising it was made, the grapnel and the last 800 yards of rope, came up covered with this slimy ooze, a sufficient proof that the cable, it recovered at all, must be recovered quickly. If the three companies interested—*i. e.* the Atlantic Company, the Telegraph Construction Company, and the Great Eastern Steamship Company—can agree as to the terms on which the undertaking is to be resumed, it is quite possible that the great ship may sail again in a few weeks. Assuming the recovery of the cable, the far ocean end of which is now lying quietly in the Atlantic, no additional manufacture will be necessary. Some stouter ropes, and far more strongly riveted grapnels, and the *Great Eastern* is equipped for her task, so far as the recovery is concerned. The least sanguine people admit her to have behaved splendidly from the moment of her leaving the Nore until now, and it is not too much to say that her reputation as a seaworthy, and above all, as a manageable vessel, stands higher than it has done for years. Those, again, who are directly interested in the manufacture of the cable have reason to be satisfied with its recent trials. The failure in the machinery for hauling in, and the repeated faults discovered in the cable after it was payed out, suggest a doubt whether after all the rough timbers used for keeping it fixed in the tanks are the best possible modes of securing its safety. It is clear that foreign objects can and do insert themselves in the coils, which objects are destructive to insulation and fatal to the enterprise. They are, as a rule, never discovered or suspected until the part containing them is submerged, and it is sought to send messages through the line. Nor would it be possible, under existing circumstances, for the most lynx-eyed among us to detect so minute an enemy as the bit of wire which has on more than one occasion caused so much mischief. The cable, when made at the factory, and when put on board the *Great Eastern* in lengths of one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles, has been perfectly free from flaw. Further, the several splices have been made, and it has been placed in the tanks, still without injury. The blocks of wood placed in the centre of the massive coil, to keep it in its place during the rolling of the ship, have this disadvantage: they obscure the view of anyone looking down into the tank, and it is just possible that by the process of "shoring up," the peccant bits or wire may be more effectually concealed for their mischievous work when the paying out begins. Nothing will be definitely known as to future proceedings in connection with the cable until after Monday. On that day the different boards meet and settle on their future course. Fresh contracts will have to be made, and new agreements entered into, in the event of the *Great Eastern* being sent out again, both between her owners and the Construction Company, and between the latter and the Atlantic Company. So the question, as may be supposed, will mainly resolve itself into one of finance; but it is confidently believed that the great ship will be again dispatched without unnecessary delay.

Cholera in Constantinople.

From the Levant Herald, Aug. 9.

Though the hopes entertained a week ago as to the abatement of this epidemic have not been realized, it has so shifted during the interval as to warrant belief that the worst has at length passed. In Kassim-Pacha, the quarter first infected from the arsenal, it has almost entirely died out, and in Pera only three cases have occurred during the earlier part of the week—none whatever being reported since Saturday. It still continues to rage, however, in Galata, striking down some score or more of victims daily in the lower parts of Perchembe-bazar, and thence on through the labyrinth of foul alleys to the Custom-house. It has crossed the valley, too, from Kassim-Pacha to Haskeui, and is rapidly climbing the slopes of that dirty hill, scattering death not merely among the panic-stricken Jews, but among the braver and better-conditioned English colony. Across the Horn, it has spread inward from Balata and the Phanar to central Stamboul, and from Sultan Bayazid to the Seven Towers has more or less stricken all that part of the capital. On the Bosphorus, it has developed alarmingly at Therapia and Buyukdéré. At the former the deaths average, it is said, about 40 a day, with every present prospect of an increase in the mortality. The result has been the nearly complete abandonment of the village, inhabitants and visitors having cleared out *en masse* during the week, seeking refuge—some in tents on the hills behind, and the rest wherever shelter can be found amongst the villages on the Asiatic shore. The official return for Monday reports 362 deaths from the epidemic for all parts of the capital, being an increase of 40 on the mortality of the previous day, and of 42 on that of yesterday week. The returns for yesterday have not reached us up to the hour of our going to press.

The popular panic has, in the meantime, more than kept pace with this extension of the disease. In Galata and Stamboul business of every sort is absolutely suspended. In the former every khan and almost every private shop and counting-house are closed; in the latter the public offices and bazars, though nominally open, transact no business whatever. In the Phanar, indeed, the fright has resulted in almost a famine—bakers refusing to make bread, butchers to kill meat, or bakals to sell provisions of any kind. Blank panic has seized on nearly the entire inhabitants of the quarter, demoralizing the whole to an extent which is rare even among Eastern populations. Amongst the Mussulmans the alarm, though better controlled, is hardly less general or less intense. Nightly processions perambulate the streets chaunting hymns and prayers for the averting of the scourge—*kismet* apparently proving a broken reed in presence of a danger so startlingly real. On the whole, however, the Mussulmans have shown far greater courage, and have acted with infinitely more dignity, than the native Christian communities. The moral cowardice of some sections of these last has transcended anything that would be believed in Western Europe. Both in the capital and on the Bosphorus, they have acted with a pusillanimity beneath contempt. In the villages this poltroonery has perhaps most revealed itself. Whilst the poor have been left to sicken and die by scores without help—beyond what the agent of the Zaptish Commission have been able to render—the richer residents have, as mentioned last week, formed themselves into "sanitary committees," whose only efforts have been confined to attempts to establish cordons round their own neighborhoods against infection from without. Thus one of these disreputable combinations at Buyukdéré has issued the following ukase, which speaks for itself and its authors: "The committee established at the village of Buyukdéré, with a view to taking measures for the public hygiene of this locality, informs the inhabitants of Constantinople and its environs that, for the purpose of avoiding overcrowding, it has decided not to accept at the said village any family which may wish to come there for change of air or for any other cause, until further order."

The Minister of Police properly lost no time in reproving this impertinence, and in informing the public that it was in no way to be regarded. At Prinkipo, again, another petty junta of the same kind has gone further, and attempted to turn several families altogether out of their houses and off the island, on the same plea of "overcrowding." This stretch of cowardly insolence even went so far as to try conclusions with some English families, but, on complaint by the latter to Sir HENRY BULWER, was promptly rebuked by His Excellency's instructions to our countrymen to oppose summary force to these guardians of the "public hygiene" if again annoyed.

In admirable contrast to the conduct of these cowardly egotists has been the action of some few individuals—notably that of a member of our own community at Therapia. During nearly the whole of the past week Mr. HUGHES, Oriental secretary of embassy, has labored amongst the victims of the epidemic in the latter village with an energy above praise. Penetrating into the houses of the poor—amongst whom here again the ravages of the disease have been heaviest—he has discovered above fifty bodies of the dead, who had been wholly abandoned by their relations, and with the aid of Mr. F. GUARRACINO and a member of the French embassy, whose name we regret being unable to publish, has had them buried, and the houses in which they died thoroughly disinfected. The same gentleman has also been unwearied in his efforts to relieve the living victims of the epidemic, ministering to their most urgent wants with a practical charity which—if anything could do it—should put the native so-called Christian magnates of the place to lasting shame. It is due to the Zaptieh Commission to say that it has also acted during the week with an energy and liberality far beyond the hopes of the public. Efficiently supported by the Minister of Police, its indefatigable Vice-President, Dr. SAWAS, has left no quarter of the capital unprovided with more or less complete medical supervision, and by some vigorous hygienic reforms has done much to abate the violence of the epidemic, especially on the Stamboul side of the Horn. The commission has also made large distributions of money and food to the poor, hundreds of whom the prevailing panic has thrown out of employment, and has thus further combatted the visitation in a manner which has, it cannot be doubted, had the best preventive effect. Among its numerous public notices of the week, the commission has addressed the following sensible circular to the private medical practitioners of the city:

SIR: You are aware that the Imperial Government, desiring in its paternal anxiety to come to the assistance of the poor, has ordered that medicines shall be furnished to them gratuitously by the apothecaries of each quarter. Several apothecaries have already transmitted to the Extraordinary Commission of Public Health lists of medicines so furnished. The commission has perceived, to its surprise, that many of these medicines have been prepared according to complicated prescriptions, difficult to be made up, and comprising superfluous drugs. The commission feels it its duty to bring this before you, and to remind you that without wishing to fetter the liberty of the physicians, and still less to dictate to them any course of medicine, it is nevertheless of opinion that the treatment of the malady now prevailing is the most efficacious when most simple and most prompt. It is further of opinion, that without taking into consideration the increase of expense thus involved to the government, this proceeding loses time precious to the sufferers, for these prescriptions cannot be prepared quickly, especially in a time like the present, when the apothecaries are so constantly occupied. In the opinion of the commission, physicians should prescribe none but indispensable medicines of which the preparation is neither long nor difficult. Each physician would likewise do well to provide himself with a certain quantity of medidines of acknowledged efficacy in the first stages of attack, and which occupy the smallest possible space. The commission thinks it right to inform you of its opinion, for your guidance in future proceedings.

For the commission, DR. SAWAS, Vice-President.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.

The following dispatch, received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs from MUSSURUS BEY, Turkish Ambassador at London, has also been published by order of the Porte:

"LONDON, July 22, 1865.

The eminent Dr. BUND (Budd?), whose recommendations were very successfully followed by the British authorities on the occasion of the outbreak of cholera in 1861, has furnished me with the following hints: Cholera is caused by a poison which is found in the vomitings and purgings of those whom it attacks. The evacuations propagate the disease; they infect, first, the bed of the patients; and secondly, the water-closets or their drains. The poison rises into the air, and penetrates drinking water. By these means the disease spreads rapidly. It may also be communicated by the hands of the attendants on the patients, soiled by the evacuations. To prevent the extension of cholera, all the evacuations should be immediately received in basins containing a disinfectant, the hands of the attendants should be kept perfecty clean, and all infected linen and bedding should be burned. To prevent infection from drinking water, this last should be boiled before being used. In places where cholera has been, and still is, all water-closets and drains should be disinfected daily, and similar precautions should be taken with shipping. Diarrhea should be treated like cholera. If these precautions be taken the disease will speedily diminish and disappear. These instructions should be published in all parts of the city, by means of hand-bills or posters. Chloride of zinc, chloride of lime and chlorine are the best disinfectants. Failing them, a solution of copper or of sulphate of iron may be employed; powdered charcoal may also be advantageously used. MOSSURUS.

The Imperial Fetes in Paris.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the French capital on the 16th instant, supplies the following sketch of the city on the previous day:

"It is always desirable on the day of the Napoleon Fête to have numerous objects of attraction scattered over Paris, so as to prevent the accumulation at any one point of an inconvenient crowd. The theatres, of which no less than seventeen, besides two circuses and the Hippodrome, are thrown open to the people, keep a great many thousands engaged and amused from 1 o'clock until about 5. Early in the afternoon a regatta upon the Seine commences and gathers many along the river's bank. Besides this, at two opposite extremities of the city, on the Esplanade of the Invalides and on the Place du Trône a great variety of amusements are got up for the people. I preferred the Esplanade, as the most pleasantly accessible and usually the favorite place of resort, and found it pretty well thronged soon after 2 o'clock. Four theatres had been erected there —two for military spectacles and two for rope-dancing and similar amusements; and, judging from the heavy volleys one heard fired in the former, the French troops must have been making a great carnage of their Mexican, Arab, or Austrian opponents. There were four lofty poles, surmounted with gold watches and silver cups and spoons as the rewards of the active climbers, who, by dint of labor and in defiance of grease, should first succeed in reaching their summits. There were dancing booths and refreshment booths there and on the Quai d'Orsay, and somnambulists waiting to be consulted in the grim and mysterious recesses of tents and caravans, and a Florentine museum with effigies of many remarkable persons, and swings and merry-go-rounds, and all the usual fun of a fair. Good order and good humor prevailed throughout the throng. I fancied there were fewer of the better class present than I had formerly seen. I saw very few who appeared above the rank of the lower *bourgeoisie*, and the blouses and workmen's jackets were in great numbers. I speak only of the earlier part of the afternoon. The crowd increased greatly while I was there, and at last movement became difficult on the Esplanade. This, notwithstanding that the great court or garden of the Ivalides was yesterday free to the public and very full, and that the Quai d'Orsay was thronged throughout its length, almost as far as the Champ de Mars. The concourse seemed to me considerably greater than in any former year which I remember; and more still came, and the spare space manifestly diminished fast. But toward 3:30 the obdurate sou'wester, which had been blowing as high all the morning as if it would fain have torn from their staffs the flags that decked the Boulevards and public buildings, somewhat subsided, and the rain began again to fall, not by bucketsful, but sufficiently to suggest to a part of the crowd the propriety of returning home. Those that went, however, were few compared to the multitudes I met going, as I walked eastward along the quays, and who, not having seen the fun, were not to be driven back by a little water until they had had at least a peep at the shows. Had not the rain arrived there is no saying where the new comers could have bestowed themselves—where, at least, within view of the amusements they were to witness. But the rain having got the upper hand of the wind, made the most of its dirty advantage, and soon transformed the dust into slush. The gentlemen with hoes and brooms, who come out, like the paper hermit in the nursery barometer, as soon as the rain is at hand, had got a holiday on account of the festival, and did not appear. The crowds abroad soon trampled the mud into a firm, smooth, brown cream, which overspread alike the carriage-way and the footpaths. When I made my way to the Champs Elysées soon after dark I expected to find myself almost *tete-à-tete* with the illuminations, and I wondered to see how large a crowd had assembled. But, after all, what were the good people to do if they did not go out? It was a holiday and it had to be kept as such. So they took courage and umbrellas and went in gallantly for the illuminations. These, from various causes, were less successful than usual."

Gen. Meade at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 31.

Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, now visiting this department, arrived here this morning. He is accompanied by his son, Col. GEORGE MEADE, Maj.-Gen. A. S. WEBB, Brig.-Gen. B. H. BATCHELDER, Gens. GILMORE, BEAL, HARTWELL, and their various staffs. They are stopping at the Charleston Hotel.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 2.

The navigation of the Welland Canal was resumed at noon to-day.

FROM SAN DOMINGO

News of the Cabral Revolution Confirmed.

The Dominicans in Full Possession of Their Territory.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Later advices from San Domingo to the 8th inst., confirm the previous news of the appointment of CABRAL as Protector.

Gen. GANDARA has left the island, and the Dominicans are now sole masters of their territory.

They are engaged in reorganizing the government. A national convention will meet at an early date to form a permanent organization.

A new journal, called *El Monitor*, has been started at San Domingo City.

The Spanish occupation is now really as well as nominally at an end.

Important from the Indian Country.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT WITH THE HOSTILE TRIBES.

The following important order has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
FORT RILEY, Kan., Aug. 18, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 33.—1. The following articles of agreement having been entered into, they are hereby published for the information and guidance of this command:

* * * * * * * *

Be it known to all, that we, the Chiefs and Head Men of the Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa tribes of Indians of the Upper Arkansas, and the Arrapahoes now south of the Arkansas River, have agreed and do hereby agree with our agent Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH, and with Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, commanding the District of the Upper Arkansas, to cease all acts of violence or injury to the frontier settlements, and to the travelers on the Santa Fé road and other lines of travel, and to remain at peace.

We further agree to meet and counsel on the fourth (4) day of October, 1865, at Bluff Creek, about forty (40) miles south of the Little Arkansas, with such commissioners as the President of the United States may appoint, for a perpetual peace between the Government of the United States and our various tribes.

And we further agree to use all our influence with the Cheyenne Indians now south of the Arkansas River, and induce them to join us in this perpetual peace, and if they do not, we will compel them to cease all acts of violence toward the citizens of the United States, or runners from our country.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our marks, this 15th day of August, 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, in council with the officers of the government above-named.

(Signed)

To Hauson—his x mark—or Little Mountain, Chief of the Kiowas.

Quell Park—his x mark—or Lone Wolf, Chief of Kiowas.

Parry Wah Sait—his x mark—or Heap of Bears, Chief of Kiowas.

Sa Tan Ta—his x mark—or White Bear, Chief of Kiowas.

Ton A En Co—his x mark—or Kicking Eagle, Chief of Kiowas.

Tettem Ka Yah—his x mark—or Bear runs over a man, Chief of Kiowas.

Parry Wah Can ha Vitchia—his x mark—or Poor Bear, Chief of Apaches.

Ho To Yo Koh Wah—his x mark—or Over the Buttes, Chief of Comanches.

Parry Wah Sayon—his x mark—or Ten Bears, Chief of Comanches.

Quein Ah E Wh—his x mark—or Eagle drinking, Chief of Comanches.

Ta Ha Yer Quaip—his x mark—or Horse Back, Chief of Comanches.

Bo Yah Wah To Yeh Be—his x mark—or Iron Mountain, Chief of Comanches.

To Ka Wape—his x mark—or Witchita, Chief of Comanches.

Pocha Na Qua—his x mark—or Buffalo Hoof, Chief of Comanches.

Park Ka Eah—his x mark—or Raw Hide Blanket, Chief of Comanches.

Pah Ut Pah Top—his x mark—or Big Mouth, Chief of Arrapahoes.

In presence of
(Signed) JESSE CHISHOLM, Interpreter.
WM. T. KITTREDGE, A. A. G.

In consideration of the above agreement and understanding made by the Chiefs and Head Men of the tribes above-mentioned, I agree, on the part of the government, to suspend all acts of hostility toward the various tribes above-mentioned, so long as they observe in good faith the stipulations and agreements on their part as herein above set forth.

(Signed) JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. Comd'g Dist. Upper Ark.
(Signed) J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

MOUTH OF LITTLE ARKANSAS, Aug. 15, 1865.

2. The stipulations and agreements above made by the commanding officer of this district, will be faithfully observed by all officers and soldiers of this command.

2. The Northern bands of Indians still continue hostile, and small war parties are out from the Sutohern tribes, in ignorance of the above agreement. Escorts must therefore still be furnished for stages, trains, &c., though they may be smaller than heretofore. They will, however, be equally vigilant, as will also all Commanding Officers of Posts, especially in respect to any movement from the North, which will be promptly reported.

4. Commanding Officers of Posts may in their discretion permit friendly Indians to visit their posts, in the same manner as other persons, care being taken not to allow them to come in large numbers, or to loiter about the posts or the camps of the troops.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. SANBORN.
WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Official: HENRY W. GARFIELD,
Lieut. and A. A. D. C.

FRONTIER.

THE FENIANS.

To the Roman Catholics of St. Louis.

The undersigned has read in the *Republican*, of this morning, an announcement of a funeral to take place next Sunday, from St. Patrick's Church, in this city, of a deceased member of the Fenian Brotherhood, who died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 24th inst. The occasion is evidently made for a display on the part of those in St. Louis who are members of that association. Hence the deferred interment, and the pageant which is to accompany the burial. The connection of St. Patrick's Church, where the religious service is announced as to take place, and where, without any authority from the pastor of that church, it would appear, an oration, by a gentleman of this city, is to be delivered, imposes on me the obligation of forbidding—as I have done—the pastor of that church to permit any funeral service, or other religious ceremony, to take place on this occasion. I have furthermore directed the Superintendent of the Calvary Cemetery not to admit any procession of men or women bearing insignia of Fenianism within the gate of the cemetery. I use this occasion to state publicly, what I have uniformly stated in private conversation, that the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, men or women, are not admissable to the sacraments of the church as long as they are united with that association, which I have always regarded as immoral in its object—the exciting of rebellion in Ireland, and lawful and illegal in its means, a quasi military organization in this country while at peace with England, to be made effective in the event of war with that power.

PETER RICHARD,
Archbishop of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30, 1865.

A New Steam Line.

From the London Times, Aug. 18.

A prospectus has been issued for a new fortnightly steam line, with vessels of 4,000 tons, between Southampton and New-York. The title is to be the Trans-atlantic Steamship Company, with a capital of £800,000, of which £500,000 is to be first subscribed in shares of £50. The passages are to be performed within 10 days, and each ship will be constructed to carry 100 first-class, 120 second, and 600 steerage passengers, together with 2,000 tons freight. Two subsidiary steamers of about 600 tons each will be employed to connect the service at Southampton with Antwerp, Havre and London, and through rates of freight will be established from those cities. It is assumed that this line "will bring very large importations of American butter, cheese, bacon, pork, flour, lard, oil-cake, &c.," for the London market. The enterprise is said to be supported by the London and Southwestern Railway, the Southampton Dock Company, the Royal Mail Steam Company, and the Hampshire Banking Company.

THE SOUTH.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Condition of the South and Reconstruction.

The New-Haven *Journal* publishes some extracts from an able speech made in that city a few days since by Col. I. EDWARDS CLARKE, Provisional Marshal of Louisiana. He said:

Our armies are disbanding. Everywhere we see the soldier merging into the citizen. With impetuous haste the lately rebellious States are hurried into line, and late rebels transformed into loyal citizens with a rapidity which mocks the transformations of Harlequin! A generous, confiding people refuse to distrust, and, crediting defeated foes with a like magnanimity, yield the advantages of victory, and invite aggression!

If the people we have whipped in the field are to return to the council, our fruits of victory are but "Dead Sea fruits!" I speak earnestly, deliberately, coming from a State formerly in rebellion, and now ruled by former copperheads, traitors and slave-drivers! I speak feelingly, because I have been witness to a reaction—apparently encouraged and sustained by high government officials—which threatens to blacken the fair fame of our land, to yield ignominiously all our ground, and to render vain all those fearful sacrifices which are witnessed to by the graves of at least forty thousand Northern soldiers, who lie buried in the soil of that very State! I speak to you here now, and at such length, because you should have influence in your respective neighborhoods; because the hours are big with fate; because during the ensuing year, and upon the coming Congress, rest those decisions which shall shape the destiny of the land for the next fifty years.

But you will tell me there is peace; that the war no longer exists, and therefore we are powerless to direct or alter the internal policy of a State; that though State sovereignty is given up, State rights remain, and assumed full force the moment the rebellious armies surrendered! (What good evidence have we, by the way, that those who once contended for State sovereignty yield their belief in the principle?) Pardon condones offence. Amnesty gives oblivion. We have no power or right to meddle in the shaping of these once rebellious States!" Such fallacious arguments are already used by those who, four years ago, have been the ever-ready apologists for traitors and treason!

It is incredible; it is impossible that such a revolution, such a whirlwind of war, should pass over a nation, and leave all things as they were! Surrender of armies is not peace—it is only one of its antecedent conditions. War were greater folly than it is, if the victor's rights and powers ceased the moment arms were lowered! It is true that in the rebellious States hostile armies have disbanded, and peace is loudly proclaimed.

"May the sword then be sheathed, may the banner be furled,
And is peace, crowned forever, fair Queen of the world?
Nay! Peace holds the sword to establish her state;
And the sentinel walks by the white palace gate;
Still the watch-fire must burn, still the watchman must wake,
And still Force arm to keep what Fraud seeks to take!"

* * * * * * *

The mariner sailing over Summer seas under a cloudless sky, sometimes suddenly finds his vessel pitching and heaving as if struck by a sudden squall, and the steersman must mind well his helm to keep her on her course. Why is this? Because somewhere on the vast ocean there has been a storm, and the angry waves, wide-spreading, will not subside till they lash the shores of distant continents! So, now, the Ship of State pitches and tosses on the still swelling billows of fearful storms. Is this an hour to call off the helmsman and abandon the watch? I have no words of vengeance to utter. God knows that the people of the South have suffered from the inevitable results of their strange insanity till hate itself should be satiated! I seek only that the logical results of this great conflict should be permanently secured; that the nation should at last win unity by compelling freedom of labor, of thought, of expression, from Canada to the Gulf; that the nation should secure the freedom of all its population, the organized labor of its citizens, the organized education of its laborers.

In one State, one man, the (then) commander of the Department of the Gulf, conceived, organized and put in successful operation, a system of labor and a system of education which will win in future years the plaudits of the world. Acting with, and under the orders of Gen. BANKS, Major PLUMLEY—the life-long friend of the slave—has collected twenty thousand children and adults in school, the labor of the former slaves paying the expense of the education of this race! Is it wise to place this system in the hands of the avowed enemies of this race?

It took us four years to learn that war was a science; that trained military men were essential to its successful prosecution. Is not the converse of this proposition true, and are not trained statesmen needed to reestablish society? Are not men also needed who are penetrated with the national idea, who will see to it that the results of victory are made permanent?

We have destroyed the "Southern institution," broken up all the former relations of the races, impoverished the white man, and as yet done nothing for the black. Do we not owe it to all that population, as well as to ourselves, to remain until the new relation of the races becomes adjusted upon an equitable basis? If, of necessity, constitutional limits were overpassed in maintaining the very existence of the constitution, and the nation was committed, by the most sacred pledges, to certain conditions heretofore impossible under the constitution, the same power remains to enable the nation to complete its contract; for the right to pledge implies, nay, enjoins, the duty to perform. We stand thus pledged to the freedom of the slave, a pledge not performed by merely asserting that he is free!

We throw a population of four millions suddenly upon the world, without homes, without means, without organization, and leave them to win their way among a people bitterly opposed to their remaining in the country as *free men*; a people anxious to prove the experiment a failure; ready for any scheme which may embarrass the government of the United States; and it is proposed to put in the hands of this population—as hostile to us as to the freedmen—all the political power, all the control of the State Governments! Was ever such folly committed by a government? We owe it to all the inhabitants of the Southern States, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to humanity, to hold firmly in our hands the power to compel the peaceful solution of this intricate problem. We must make this race self-supporting; we must educate its children, and not less the hundreds of thousands of poor whites—that great army of ignorance where treason drew its instruments. We must do all this, before we can honorably or honestly withdraw from the blacks our protection, or from the whites our control.

Can we release ourselves from our responsibility or reach those results by the simple expedient of enfranchising the black man? I believe not. The very idea of a republic implies *intelligent* voters. Is there any wisdom in violating this fundamental principle because we are unwilling to adopt the other alternative, and to retain the power ourselves until there shall be an intelligent, loyal population ready to execute it. It ought to be understood, if it is not, that however it may have been at the beginning, the great majority of the people, long before the end, had become earnest secessionists. There is no reliable, loyal white population out of which to create loyal States.

Admit the late rebel to all the walks of business and professional life—aid him in every honest endeavor to become a useful, producing, law-abiding citizen—but do not give to him that political power which he was so eager to abandon, the right to which he has so clearly forfeited. Let there be at least time enough afforded to enable them to become a little accustomed to their reluctant allegiance to the old flag. Liberty will suffer no loss—Republicanism will receive no incurable wound—if, for ten years, these States are governed by the Nation. National wisdom must restore the prosperity destroyed by national might. The right to repair is certainly as clear as the right to ravage.

Do this, and in a few short years the great republic, emerging from the clouds that now encircle her, shall come forth "like a giant refreshed from slumber." Do this, and our glorious country shall smile, within her sister seas, fairer than the fabled Atlantis. If, on the other hand, we miss this opportunity, how sad our failure! how incomplete our future! Failure or success rests, almost literally, upon the decision of a single man; do not let this great decision be made by him without having done your utmost to create an intelligent, loyal public opinion, whose expression shall be his inspiration!

Ask yourselves, for one moment, what security for the future have you, with fifteen Southern States in Congress, voting in solid, compact mass, against you? as is inevitable if those so lately fighting you with bayonets, are to be allowed to arm themselves with the mightier weapon of the ballot. The North labors under some fatal delusion, if this result can be among the possibilities; and yet, all things seem to indicate not only its possibility, but its certain approach.

I can see in these leaders no repentance, no regret, save that they were not strong enough to succeed—they claim that they were right!

The theory is not conquered—the belief is not changed—only the land is weak, and the men, the common soldiers, wearied. That is all you have done—that is all war ever does. We seem to have forgotten the simplest maxims of our old morality; among others, that war is the lowest argument and settles nothing but relative strength.

It was they, not we, who appealed to arms. We never thought to change their belief by the sword; we sought only to subdue force by force, to put down rebels in arms. Now comes the real contest.

Shall be bind up their wounds; give them for their broken weapons blades of more ethereal temper; throw over and around them the protecting shield of the constitution, and, giving to their envenomed will all the safeguards of our own victorious strength, shall we again essay the contest—remove it to the halls of legislation, and call on the world to admire our magnanimity? The world will laugh at our folly; and, looking not to our generosity toward traitors, but to the cowardly abandonment of our poor, helpless, black allies—will point at us "the slow, unmoving finger of scorn." I tell you the honor of that dear old flag was never in such danger as now! I call upon you to defend it—not now, with swords of steel, for they are powerless—but with the keener weapons of the will.

Honor, security, safety, lies in doing simple justice to the humblest. It is still true

"That now, as in all human story,
The path of duty is the way to glory."

* * * * * * *

By all the dead whose bones lie whitening along every river's bank, and upon every mountain side, and over every plain and valley, from Maine to Mexico; by all those unnumbered martyrs whose groans have gone up to Heaven from Libby, Andersonville, and wherever else the foul spirit of secession could find unarmed, helpless men upon whom to wreak its superfluous wrath; by that mighty host of heroes who have marched from Ohio to Rio Grande and from Mississippi to the Atlantic, and who, after four years of toil, exposure, sacrifice and almost superhuman endurance, now hold in their bronzed and war-stained hands the surrendered swords of traitors, and fling out from above every battlement and stronghold of treason the starry banner of the free; by those dusky millions who, through the red sea of rebellion, have marched to the "promised land of liberty;" by all our heroes, living or dead, let us swear from henceforth to know but one country—to guard, to maintain, to perpetuate in this, our country, that universal liberty which our fathers prophesied, and which we have at last made possible.

ALABAMA.

Proclamation by Gov. Parsons.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 19, 1865.

To the People of Alabama, and Civil Officers of the State:

1. Those who are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of general amnesty and pardon issued by the President of the United States on the 29th of May, 1865, in order to avail themselves of the pardon thereby granted, must take the oath prescribed by the circular of the Secretary of State before some commissioned officer of the United States, (military, naval or civil,) or some officer of a loyal State or Territory, authorized to administer oaths.

2. After this oath of amnesty has been taken as above described, if the person is a legal voter, under the laws of Alabama on the 11th of January, 1861, then, to qualify himself to vote at the ensuing election, he must go before an officer of the county in which he proposes to vote, (Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace, or Special Commissioner, or other officer authorized to administer an oath,) and take and register the same oath—otherwise he will not be allowed to vote.

3. No one is eligible to a seat in the convention who is not a loyal citizen of the United States, and who has not been a resident of the State two years, and of the county one year next preceding the election.

4. The Judge of Probate, the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each county will immediately after the 31st August destroy the old jury lists, and make up a new one from the names of those loyal citizens who have taken the oath and have been registered, as required by my proclamation of July 20, 1865, and who are otherwise qualified as jurors, and from these lists all juries will be drawn in the mode prescribed by law on the 11th January, 1861.

5. The Judges of the Circuit Courts are hereby directed and required to hold special terms for the trial of State cases only in each county where a regular court for the Fall term has not been held, and they are required to hold similar courts as often thereafter as the interests of justice, in their judgment, may require.

Crimes of all kinds appear to be alarmingly on the increase, but especially cotton stealing and horse stealing.

Men go in large bands, armed and disguised, and in the night. Individuals come home, and seek personal redress of injuries real or fancied—taking the law into their own hands. Reports to this effect come to me from all parts of the State.

Fellow-citizens, all this must be stopped; if we cannot do it ourselves, or if you will not aid in doing so through the civil tribunals of the country, there is a military force at hand ready to aid all loyal citizens, that is abundantly able to do it. I have already called on Maj.-Gen. WOOD to send a military force to one county, to arrest bands of men who go armed and disguised, in order to steal cotton and other property.

When crime becomes so bold and daring that the ordinary means are insufficient to arrest it, more vigorous measures will be promptly employed.

To the lawless men who are engaged in the commission of these disorders and crimes, it is announced that justice will quickly and surely overtake them.

7. The Circuit Judges will instruct the Grand Juries to inquire particularly of the commission of the offences before enumerated, and to ask of every witness who appears before them this question: "Do you know of any person who has been engaged in stealing cotton, horses, mules, or other property?" If so, they will be required to state the names of those persons, and all the facts within the knowledge of the witness. He will be informed that his answers will not be used against himself, but he will be compelled to testify as to all others, and will be imprisoned if he refuses until he consents to answer.

8. All citizens are earnestly entreated not to attempt the redress of past injuries by violent means, but to appeal to the law. A just administration of the laws will soon teach us all that the law affords ample protection, as well as the most satisfactory redress of grievances, which can be obtained consistently with the peace and good order of a well-governed State.

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

GEORGIA.

Address of Judge Bigham to the People of the Coweta Circuit.

Agreeably to the proclamation of Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor, the Superior Courts of the Coweta Circuit will henceforth resume the exercises of their functions, not as irregular subordinate *quasi* tribunals, but as Courts of the State of Georgia, discharging important duties under the high sanction of an order from the President of the United States, according to the laws in existence prior to the 1st of January, 1861, so far as the same are not inconsistent with our present condition.

All good men, whether in civil or military stations, who love liberty and know the principles that lie at its foundation, will yield prompt respect to civil process, and render assistance when thereunto required to the execution of the lawful writs of the courts. Obedience will be required from all. This I understand to be a part of the policy of the President for the restoration of Georgia to her place in the Union; and I earnestly exhort every Georgian to take without delay, and without mental reservation, the amnesty oath, and conform every action to a line of strict obedience to that policy. You know me, my countrymen; I feel satisfied, from the confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, that you believe me when I declare that I would not have you sacrifice any principle, or yield, in the least degree, the dignity of your manhood; but what you want is a good stable government that will protect you and your property, and secure to you and your children the fruits of your labor; furnishing a just system of police laws for the regulation of society, and leaving to all alike the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This the authorities of the United States are now endeavoring to secure to you.

The past is gone. It has left facts upon you which must be accepted as the issues of war, and which cannot be changed. The future is before you. Upon you depends the issue as to whether it shall be brilliant and glorious, or sullen, gloomy and disastrous. Heed, then, the voice of one who expects to share your fate, whatever it may be, and act with wisdom. Without either cringing to power on the one side, or exercising passion or obstinacy on the other, walk in the path of duty.

That the era, not only of reunion, but of good feeling and fraternity, may again be fully restored, at an early day, I most fervently pray. B. H. BIGHAM,
Judge Superior Court of the Coweta Circuit, Ga.

Arkansas Items.

The rebel Col. BOWLER, on his return home to his farm, near Fort Smith, Arkansas, under the amnesty act, was immediately visited by his neighbors and shot. The wretch had hung seventeen Union men during the war. He was formerly from Connecticut.

Capt. MORTON, after taking the amnesty oath, returned to his plantation on the Arkansas river, and was soon visited by his neighbors, who burned his house and all other buildings on the place, and ordered him to leave in twenty-four hours. MORTON was formerly from Massachusetts, and a leading rebel, who took charge of cotton burning under the orders of the rebel Gen. HINDMAN.

The white troops in Arkansas are about all dismissed. Negro troops now garrison the posts.

Corn is advertised for sale, standing in the field, in Hempstead County, Arkansas, at ten cents per bushel. The crop is larger than can be gathered, for want of laborers.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Eagle* says that in Northwestern Arkansas, "we have peace and security for life and property, as in any Northern State." Emigrants are locating themselves in that district from all the Western States. Many are driving sheep there from Kansas. Cattle can be had for $20 to $25 per head for greenbacks, the market being well stocked from Texas.

Wages paid negroes at Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Arkansas, is $50 per month and found. Without rations, $75 per month. Thousands of laborers are wanted. Women half-price.

McDONNALD, FULLER & Co., traders in the Indian Territory, on the borders of Arkansas, have been ordered to leave by the government.

Gov. MURPHY has ordered the election of members of Congress in Arkansas on the first Monday in November. By law, no rebel can vote who has been in the Confederate army since April 18, 1864.

The Little Rock, Ark., *Gazette* says the crops in that section are good. All are engaged in repairing their houses and fences, and new structures are going up as fast as lumber can be sawed. Mechanics of all kinds wanted. The *Gazette* can't "discover the consistency of granting the ballot-box to people who are so ignorant that they cannot be trusted to make their own contracts" without the aid of government agents.

The Little Rock, Ark., *Union* says: "It is now believed that every county in the State is fully organized and courts in operation again."

The Little Rock, Ark., *Journal* says that perfect order reigns throughout Arkansas; that Messrs. GARLAND, ROYLSTON and others, who have been pardoned, are at work in sustaining the new State administration and assisting the general government in carrying out its laws and regulations.

How Gen. Wheeler was Whipped in Nashville.

The Nashville correspondent of the Clarksville, Tenn., *Chronicle*, gives the following version of the difficulty between Gen. WHEELER, late of the rebel army, and Col. BLACKBURN and Capt. QUINN, of the Federal army, on the 21st:

Gen. WHEELER was stopping at the City Hotel, being here, as one account has it, on his way home from Northern imprisonment, and as another says, here as a witness for the defence in the Grant Ferguson trial—at any rate, here the guest of the City Hotel, and, as I have been told, sick.

Yesterday afternoon, Col. BLACKBURN, accompanied by Capt. QUINN, proceeded to Gen. WHEELER's room, and, on entering, found him lying on the bed. He arose, and when Col. BLACKBURN announced himself, advanced and extended his hand, after a friendly, or at least polite greeting. This was met by BLACKBURN with a blow from a heavy cane, followed by others, fast and furious. WHEELER retreated from the room as well as he could, crying for help, and followed up by BLACKBURN, still dealing him heavy blows, while Capt. QUINN, armed with a couple of pistols, brought up the rear of attack; ready, I suppose, to disable or kill WHEELER if, by any means, he should prove able to defend himself successfully, or should get the better of the valorous Colonel. WHEELER's outcries, and the noise of the affray, soon brought others to the scene, and WHEELER was rescued from his infuriated assailant.

Gen. WHEELER was found to be very severely beaten about the head, face and arms, insomuch that he required at once the service of a physician, though his injuries are not of a dangerous character.

The cause of this assault upon an unarmed, defenceless man, I do not know, except upon the statement of a morning paper, which, in a matter of the kind, would make the very best case for BLACKBURN it could; and all the provocation it alleges is, that "it was said" that WHEELER had threatened BLACKBURN's life, and applied to him opprobrious epithets.

A large crowd collected at the City Hotel soon after the occurrence, and intense indignation, I learn, was manifested by Gen. WHEELER's friends, and for a little while a general melee between them and Col. BLACKBURN's friends was imminent, but it was, fortunately, prevented by the timely arrival of a military guard.

Gen. THOMAS, I am told, says that Col. BLACKBURN is not now in the United States service, having been recently mustered out; and this, I suppose, means that he (Gen. THOMAS) will take no action in the matter. The papers of this morning do not represent the city authorities as having taken any cognizance of it, either, so I suppose it will be allowed to pass into the chronicles of these chivalrous times unadjudicated by any recognized authority.

The Blackburn-Wheeler Difficulty.

GEN. THOMAS ON GEN. WHEELER.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, DISTRICT MIDDLE TENNESSEE, AND POST OF NASHVILLE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—In accordance with orders from Headquarters Division of the Tennessee, the following correspondence, in the case of the late assault on Mr. WHEELER, at the City Hotel, is published for general information:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23, 1865.

Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to make the following statement:

An order from the War Department of the United States releasing me from confinement as a prisoner of war, directed that I should be paroled in accordance with the terms agreed upon between Major-Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. JOHNSTON. I have not carried about my person or baggage any weapons since May 1, 1865.

About 4 o'clock P. M., on the 21st inst., while I was lying on my bed in my room at the City Hotel, no other person being in the room, some one knocked at my door. After partially dressing myself, I unlocked my door, when two officers, partially dressed in United States uniform entered, one of whom stated that he at one time had been a prisoner in my hands, and that he had come to thank me for kindness received at the time. The other stated he knew me and had called to make his personal respects. After a few moments of polite conversation they arose and bade me good bye, remarking that as they discovered I was unwell they would not remain any longer. About five minutes after their departure, I heard another knock at my door, which I again unbolted as soon as possible, when two other officers dressed in United States uniform, neither of whom I had ever seen before entered, one of them advanced and extended his hand, which I took, while in the act of shaking hands, he remarked "is this Gen. WHEELER?" and upon my answering in the affirmative, he stated that he was Col. BLACKBURN; the other officer immediately seized me by both arms, when Col. BLACKBURN having given no previous intimation whatever of his hostile purpose, struck me violently twice upon my head with a club of considerable dimensions.

I struggled away from the man who held me, and as I left the room both the assailants followed me, the other officer holding a pistol in a threatening manner. I am confident I only prevented him from shooting me by keeping Col. BLACKBURN between him and myself. Col. BLACKBURN continued his attempts to strike me, but I succeeded in warding off his blows with my arms.

Finally a gentleman caught hold of the other officer, when Col. BLACKBURN hastily ran back and ran down the stairs.

I am satisfied that the attempt was one upon my life, and the pistol would have been fired at me but from the fact of Col. BLACKBURN being between myself and the officer holding it.

I would here state that I never issued any order whatever to the prejudice of Col. BLACKBURN or any of his men, and that all his men who fell into my hands were kindly treated, and allowed to return to their command in bodies, in order that they might not be molested by any one.

I would further state that, while passing through the country I do not recollect that any complaint was made by any one of Col. BLACKBURN's family, or that anything whatever was taken from them.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WHEELER, late C. S. A.

The foregoing is addressed to you in the form of an official communication, but I now desire to swear the facts are true as set forth.

J. WHEELER, Late C. S. A.

HAEDQUARTERS MIL. DIVISION OF TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., August 24, 1865.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. C. Mason, Commanding Post of Nashville:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the investigation ordered by the Major-General Commanding, into the causes for the assault upon Mr. JOSEPH WHEELER, late Major-General in the army of the so-called Confederate States, at the City Hotel, in this city. Your report has been carefully and impartially considered by the Major-General Commanding, and the facts therein elicited and brought out, with other facts in the same connection, which have been brought to his notice, show the attack on Mr. WHEELER, by Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN and Capt. QUINN, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, wholly unprovoked and unjustifiable, and unbecoming an officer in the service of the United States.

Mr. WHEELER, as a paroled prisoner, is justly entitled to protection, instead of being exposed so assaults, and his position, by virtue of his parole an unarmed man, and hence without means of defence, should have been and must in future be respected; and not only in his case, but in the case of all other persons occupying a similar position.

You will convey to Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN and to Capt. QUINN, of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, the notification of the extreme displeasure and reprimand of Major-Gen. THOMAS, for their unofficer-like and highly reprehensible conduct, and say to them that the muster-out of the service of their regiment has been the only reason for their not being subjected to arrest and trial by court-martial. Their conduct at the time of the assault, as well as subsequently, has been an insult and disgrace to the uniform they wore, and is justly discountenanced and frowned down upon by every honorable and high-minded officer and enlisted man in the service.

The Major-General Commanding directs that you will further require of Lieut.-Col. BLACKBURN and Capt. QUINN positive and satisfactory assurance for their future good conduct, and the strict compliance with all orders and regulations for the preservation and maintenance of public peace, and at the same time advising them that they will be held to strict accountability for any further breach of the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Col. and Asst. Adjt.Gen.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. C. MASON.
LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Judge Brockenborough Visits Gen. Lee About That College Business.

From the Richmond Republic,

We have already announced that Gen. R. E. LEE had been offered the Presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Judge JOHN BROCKENBOROUGH, one of the visitors of the college, was sent to inform him of his election, and at our latest advices from Lexington had not returned. It is therefore not known whether Gen. LEE will accept the position, but in the absence of positive information on the subject we are inclined to think that he will not. He has recently expressed the intention of leasing a grazing farm in Albemarle, and residing upon it with his family. During the past week he and Mrs. LEE have been on a visit to Bremo, the plantation of Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, fifteen or twenty miles above Cartersville, and was met there by Judge BROCKENBOROUGH. Washington College is, next to William and Mary, the oldest institution of learning in Virginia, and is the Alma Mater of some of the most prominent citizens of the State.

Important Concerning Pardons.

The following letter, addressed to the Governor of Virginia, has been furnished by his Excellency for publication:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1865.

Hon. F. H. Peirpoint, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I am directed by the Attorney-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to say in reply, that as far as this office is concerned, you have his full authority for saying that the only influence possible to be exerted in the matter of pardons by any agent or attorney, whoever he may be, is to *delay* the petition. All cases coming under the thirteenth exception, and all petty civil officers having your recommendation need nothing further. They are approved by the Attorney-General as a matter of course. The President declares that any intimation that money can assist a petitioner is a gross insult to his whole office, from himself to his humblest messenger.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. F. PLEASANTS, Pardon Clerk.

A Letter from Spangler.

From the Richmond Bulletin.

A letter has been received from SPANGLER by a gentleman in Washington, which was written while he was on his way to the Dry Tortugas. It is in pencil, and reads as follows:

ON BOARD STEAMER FLORIDA, BOUND TO THE
ISLAND OF DRY TORTUGAS, Fla.

FRIEND: Still thinking of old times, and wishing I was seated in your saloon drinking a nice glass of whisky, instead of in this hot and sunny clime. The last drink I had was in your house, and you may put it down as a settled fact that it will be the last for six long years to come, and may be forever before I get another. You must not forget me now in my sunny home. When joy shall swell your heart, and the welkin is made to ring with the light and cheerful voices of yourself and my former companions, stop for a moment to cast a lingering but bright thought upon him who was life, all life, amidst you; wish him a companion of your festival, and I will feel happy in my exile—banished, and in a barning clime—Dry Tortugas, 1,300 miles from you. Extend your hospitality to the gentleman who brings this letter to you. Good-bye. Sometimes think of me and my companions, though they are unknown to you personally.

EDWARD SPANGLER.

The Oyster Fundum of Virginia.

A meeting of Virginia oystermen at Norfolk, Va., recently petitioned Gov. PEIRPOINT to enforce the oyster laws of the State. Gov. PEIRPOINT has written the following letter in reply to it:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug., 26, 1865.

Alexander Walker, Norfolk, Va.:

The petition of the oystermen of Norfolk, presented by you, in regard to the protection of the oysters in the waters of the Chesapeake, is before me. In reply, I take pleasure in stating that none of the oyster laws of the State are repealed, but all in full force on the statute books of the State, and all the officers known to the laws of the State are fully installed in office, with the promise of the military to sustain them. It will be expected that the officers of the State will enforce the oyster laws, and I have no doubt but they can do it efficiently without the interposition of the military. Those interested have the same powers on this subject they have always had. See that the oysters are protected for the rightful use of those entitled to take them. I am, yours, &c., F. H. PEIRPONT.

Upon the reception of this letter, the oyster-dealers held a meeting and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, A petition of the oystermen of Virginia was presented to His Excellency Gov. F. H. PEIRPOINT, and in answer to said petition the Governor gives us full assurance of the impartial enforcement of the oyster laws; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to His Excellency our hearty thanks for the timely assurance of the enforcement of laws so important to our interests and so frequently violated during the late war.

It was proposed that a committee, operating in Norfolk, Princess Anne, and intermediate counties, be appointed to attend to their interests and see that the law suffered no longer infraction. The following gentlemen were selected: J. W. COLEMAN, Chairman, WILLIAM HILLYER, Norfolk County; JOSEPH CULPEPPER and WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Princess Anne; JAMES CRITTENDEN, Nansemond; HENRY IRBY, Norfolk City; V. TOMBLISON, Portsmouth City.

A Report about Sergt. Humiston Contradicted.

The Baltimore papers last week, having published "An Affecting Story Spoiled," in Sergt. HUMISTON'S asserted return to his home and family, the following note has been received by Dr. BOURNS from Rev. ISAAC G. OGDEN:

POTTSVILLE, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

J. F. Bourns, M. D., Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 23d, making inquiries as to the truth of the rumor that Sergt. HUMISTON is alive and at home with his family, is duly received.

In reply, let me say that there is not a word of truth in the absurd rumor. He has not been seen here since he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and I have no doubt that the sergeant fell at Gettysburgh, and died with his last look upon the ambrotype of his children.

Truly yours, I. G. OGDEN.

The following is an extract from a letter of the 10th August, 1865, written by DAVID WILLS, Esq., of Gettysburgh, to a gentleman who had made incidental inquiry in regard to the discovery and burial of the fallen soldier:

"Sergt. HUMISTON'S body was found on Stratton-street, in Gettysburgh, along the property of Judge RUSSELL, by Mr. PETER BEITLER, who took from his lifeless hands the ambrotype of his three children. He was mortally wounded on the retreat of the Eleventh Corps through our town on Wednesday, July 1. His body was buried on Judge RUSSELL'S lot, and I had it disinterred and buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery."

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED SOLDIERS NEAR BURKESVILLE JUNCTION.—Monday afternoon, an affray, which might have resulted more seriously under other circumstances, occurred at the Junction of the Danville and Southside Railroad. A detachment of several hundred negro soldiers are stationed at the Junction, and a train carrying a regiment of white troops, en route for Petersburgh, to be mustered out of service, came down from Danville. At the Junction the troops disembarked to take the Southside train. One of the negro guards preambulating the platform, is said to have remarked, "I wish I could get a sight of one of dem Louisiana rebels," or words to that effect. One of the white soldiers, who overheard him, cursed the negro, styling him "a d—d black ———." The negro replied, "If I am a black ———, you are a white one." The two clinched, blows passed, and the white and black elements immediately took sides and a fight ensued. No firearms or deadly weapons were used, we believe, but one white and one colored soldier were severely beaten. The white troops retired apart to themselves, though they carried their muskets, they were unloaded, and their cartridge boxes were empty. The negro guard at the depot were speedily reinforced from the camp, and for a few moments the aspect of affairs looked threatening indeed. Railroad officials, residents, and native negroes, hastily deserted the scene. Had the white soldiers had ammunition, the affair would probably have eventuated in bloodshed. Finally, the troops were embarked, and the train left for Petersburgh.

It is said that the troops that went on sent back a messenger toward Danville, to notify other regiments following to "pick their flints," and be prepared for the Junction. Some six or eight thousand were to come down within the next few days, and serious difficulty was apprehended, but we fancy the officers know how to meet the emergency and prevent further trouble. The citizens of the neighborhood are getting up a petition to the military authorities, asking to be relieved of the presence of the negro soldiery.—*Richmond Whig, Aug. 31.*

THE ANTIETAM BATTLE-FIELD CEMETERY.—The last session of the Maryland Legislature appropriated $7,000 for the purchase of a site for a cemetery on the Antietam battle-field, in which to place the remains of the men who fell in that ever-memorable battle. Through the untiring energies of the trustees, (especially Mr. T. A. BOULTT, of Washington County, Md.,) ten acres of ground have been purchased near the bridge where BURNSIDE'S troops fought so bravely, and within sight of the house where the rebel Gen. LEE viewed the progress of the battle. The ground has been inclosed with a neat fence. The work of interring the remains in the cemetery is now in progress. There are some 7,000 or 8,000 buried on the field. Thus far 2,620 bodies have been identified, 1,704 by name, regiment and State, and 916 by their respective States. The remains of many others will yet be identified, as the work progresses.

The trustees appointed by the Maryland Legislature have issued a circular to the authorities of the several States, asking their coöperation in the patriotic work, by making appropriations and the appointment of trustees.

It is contemplated to erect a national monument in the cemetery, after the dead have all been interred therein and their graves appropriately marked. An application will be made to the next Congress for an appropriation for this purpose.—*Washington Sun, Aug. 30.*

MR. ROBERT E. LEE.—Our able and usually well-informed cotemporary, the *Chicago Tribune*, has some remarks which are less accurate than usual. We quote from its columns;

"General LEE, we understand, has applied for pardon in a voluminous document denying his guilt, i. e., denying that he is a proper case for a pardon. On the other hand, it is largely claimed by Lee's Northern friends that the terms of his surrender to Grant amount to a pardon, and shield him from all punishment by the government."

General LEE's application is not a voluminous document, but a very brief one, containing only some forty or fifty words. It says nothing about his guilt or innocence, either affirmatively or negatively. Nor have we ever heard of any of LEE's friends who claimed that his surrender involved pardon. The utmost that any one has ever claimed about it is that it guarantees his personal security, so long as he obeys the laws in force at the place where he resides. But this is not pardon, because it leaves him without any civil rights, and liable to trial and punishment for his great political and military crimes, should he ever commit any infraction of the laws in question—*Chicago Republican, (C. A. Dana).*

THE CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN IN MISSOURI AND THE OATH.—Bishop KENRICK has issed the following to his subordinates:

ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1865.

REVEREND SIR: Since under the new constitution a certain oath is to be exacted of priests, that they may have leave to announce God's word, and officiate at marriages, which oath they can in no wise take without a sacrifice of ecclesiastical liberty, I have judged it expedient to indicate to you my opinion in the matter, that you may have before your eyes a rule to be followed in a case of this delicacy. I hope that the civil power will abstain from exacting such an oath. But should it happen otherwise, I wish you to inform me of the particular circumstances of your position, that I may be able to give you counsel and assistance. I am, reverend sir,

Your servant in the Lord,
†PETER RICHARD, Archbishop St. Louis.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE WAR.—It is not possible to ascertain just at present the exact number of volunteers, drafted men and substitutes furnished to the armies of the United States by New-Jersey during the war. We are informed, however, that it will not vary much from eighty thousand, and is probably rather over that number. The same proportion in all the Free States would give about 2,500,000 as the whole number of men furnished to the armies of the Union. The enrollment made by the United States authorities included (or was intended to include) all persons between twenty and forty-five years of age, whether already in the army or not, and whether fit for service or not. This enrollment was made under the Enrollment Act, and the whole number returned was not much over between sixty and seventy thousand. It appears from this that New-Jersey has actually furnished more soldiers than the enrollment lists showed the State to contain. This is accounted for thus: Of the men who served three months and nine months—four regiments of the former and eleven of the latter—about fourteen thousand in number, a large proportion reënlisted; in several of the three years' regiments the great majority of the men reënlisted, preserved their regimental organization, and never left the service, and many who were discharged enlisted again, after a short holiday. A considerable number of substitutes were obtained from other States, but not more than enough to balance the number of Jerseymen who, in the first year of the war, volunteered in Pennsylvania, New-York and New-England regiments.—*Trenton Republican.*

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DEATH AND SUFFERING AT SEA.

Sinking of the Sam. Dunning.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of the 17th, contains an account of the sinking, in March last, of the ship *Sam. Dunning*, from Rangoon for Liverpool. Out of a crew of thirty-one men, only six survived. These survivors kept afloat on a raft for several days, enduring terrible sufferings. They had to eat leather belts and pitch out of the seams, and to drink salt water.

Another raft was lost, with the following persons:

Richard Wheeler, West Point, N. Y.; Joseph Burrows, Brighton; Thomas Baines, Liverpool; Alexander McKenzie, London; Hanson Anson, Rotterdam; Christopher ——, Hamburg, (late of the *Victory*); Capt. A. Whitehouse, W. Lemar, — Hunt, Thomas Shields, cabin-boy, of Swansea; Thomas Davenport, Preston, Lancashire; W. White, Glasgow; Joses Grosmo, Brazil; John Hill, England; W. Boyse, Ireland; George Davies, Havre; John Brett, London, and Alfred Sweeny, cook, of North Carolina.

The survivors were rescued on the 24th of April by the ship *Chariot of Fame*. It would appear that they had been on the wreck from the 19th of March till the day they were picked up. They were in a most wretched condition, and nigh dead from hunger, thirst and exposure to the elements, being drenched to the skin by the waves, which every moment dashed over their frail support. Their hands and feet were inflamed and swollen to an enormous size with the action of the sun and salt water. They were got on board as soon as possible, and one of them, as soon as lifted over the rail, ejaculated, "Thank God, you have saved our lives," and immediately fainted away. Everything that could be thought of to relieve them was done with all speed, and in a few hours they had so far recovered as to be able to relate their sad story.

STATEMENT OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR.

JAMES BAINES, of Boston, Mass., made the following statement:

"Left Rangoon on March 18, towed down the river by by two steam-tugs; came to inside the light-ship at 9:30 P. M. Hove up on the 19th; steamer towed us outside the light-ship. Proceeded to sea with a fair wind and a small list to port, until reaching the line, when we got squally weather, variable winds, and as far as 4 deg. south latitude, wind from the west-northwest, then northing, and from that to west, breaking off to north. Continued so until April 15, when a heavy cross swell arose from the southeast to northwest, wind gradually increasing from that quarter until the evening of the 18th, when it increased to a hard gale. About 10 P. M. it came upon us in a great hurricane, the ship laboring and pit

panneled a jury to inquire into the matter. The investigation failed to throw any light on the affair; and as there was no post-mortem examination held, the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

We are also informed that Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of M. G. S. Hutchinson, was suddenly taken ill at the house of the accused, where, upon a pressing invitation, she had dined, and that she was confined to her bed for some weeks thereafter. It is also alleged that on the night after the death of Mrs. Caruthers, a supper was prepared by Mrs. Grinder for the watchers, and that one or more of the persons who partook of the food became sick, the symptoms being precisely the same as manifested themselves during the illness of Mrs. Caruthers. Several other cases besides those we have given have been mentioned.

The Oil Creek Railroad Disaster.

ANOTHER VERDICT.

The Titusville *Morning Herald*, publishes the following Verdict in the case of E. Steele Greene:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Crawford County, ss.—An inquisition, indented and taken at Oil Creek township, in the County of Crawford, the 25th day of August, 1865, before me, B. S. McAllister, Justice of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid, acting as Coroner upon the view of the body of E. Steele Greene, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of George M. Mowbray, William W. Kingsland, George S. Stewart, R. D. Fletcher, Chas. Kellogg, and H. B. Ostram, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn to inquire upon the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how, and after what manner, the said E. Steele Greene came to his death, do say upon their oaths, that the above-named person came to his death from severe injuries caused by the collision of an express passenger train on the Oil Creek Railroad, at the township of Oil Creek, in the county aforesaid; which collision was caused by the culpable negligence of Joseph Funk, engineer, and Patrick Carey, conductor, as by the evidence shown said Funk and Carey, having the control of the aforesaid extra freight train, and having neglected to properly flag the line, when the said express passenger train was then and there due and approaching. And further, that the evidence shows that the President and directors of said Oil Creek Railroad are criminally liable for the killing of the said E. Steele Greene, by refusing and neglecting to furnish reasonable and ordinary accommodation for passengers traveling over said road, and particularly as in evidence shown, that said E. Steele Greene was compelled to stand on the platform of a passenger car, where he was crushed and injured and came to his death, by the collision as before described, which would not have happened but for the refusal and neglect of the President and directors of said Oil Creek Railroad aforesaid, to comply with the requisitions for reasonable and ordinary accommodation made by the conductors and superintendent of the said Oil Creek Railroad, at different times, for the passengers traveling over said road; and we, the jury aforesaid, therefore request the Coroner to issue his warrant for the apprehension and trial of said Joseph Funk, and Patrick Carey, together with the President, directors and managers of the said Oil Creek Railroad, who, by their culpable negligence, as proved by the evidence, have caused the death of said deceased, E. Steele Greene. We further find from the evidence, facts, and information which have come before this jury: That the equipment of the Oil Creek Railroad, its insufficient passenger accommodation, inability to bring the passenger car and baggage to a platform, want of facilities for loading or unloading freight, creates unnecessary risk, loss of time and property, all of which evils a reasonable outlay would remedy, and be not only true economy, but tend to save life and limb, as well as property.

In witness whereof, as well as the aforesaid acting Coroner, as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition put their hands and seals, on the day and place first above mentioned.

GEO. M. MOWBRAY, Foreman.
R. D. Fletcher, W. W. Kingsland, Charles Kellogg, Geo. S. Stewart, H. B. Ostram.
B. S. McALLISTER, Acting Coroner.

The Colchester Case.

WHY THE SPIRITUALIST IS NOT A JUGGLER.

From the Buffalo Courier, Sept. 1.

In the United States District Court yesterday afternoon, the counsel for Charles J. Colchester, Messrs. Cook and Hibbard, presented points in relation to the "spiritual" case for the decision of the court; while District-Attorney Dart and Assistant-District-Attorney Tappan replied. Mr. Hibbard moved an arrest of judgment for the following reasons:

First—The indictment alleged that Colchester carried on the business of a juggler and performed by sleight of hand. The statute provides that every juggler shall pay a license of $20, and that every person who performs by slight of hand shall be deemed a juggler. Mr. Hibbard argued that to state the offence, the indictment should allege the carrying on of the trade, and performance by sleight of hand sufficient to constitute the exercise of a trade or profession. He claimed that the indictment contained no allegations of the means by which the alleged "jugglery" was accomplished, and was insufficient.

Second—That the indictment did not state the particulars of the acts of jugglery.

Third—That, as the exhibitions were given to a few individuals at separate *seances*, there was no performance and no public exhibition.

Fourth—That any part of the Revenue law which imposes a license fee is unconstitutional. The constitution permits Congress to lay taxes, imposts and excises, and provides that all direct taxes shall be paid according to the enumeration of the census. Mr. Hibbard argued that a license fee was not a tax, duty, impost or excise, and if either, it was a direct tax, and unconstitutional as not laid according to the enumeration of the census.

Fifth—That the license law in its application to this subject, was unconstitutional, under the provision of the constitution, that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Assistant District-Attorney Tappan, in reply, argued that: *First*—A license was not only required for certain trades and occupation, but also for the performance of certain acts. The defendant, in the indictment, is alleged to be a juggler, and also to have performed the acts which, by the statute, are defined to constitute a jugglery.

Second—It is alleged by the defendant that the acts claimed to constitute jugglery were matters pertaining to the exercise of a religion, and that there was no public performance, within the meaning of the act of Congress. The jury has decided that the performance is public, and by sleightofhand, and the court cannot interfere with their finding.

District-Attorney Dart maintained:

First—That it is sufficient, in all statutory offences, to charge in the indictment the language of the statute creating it, and that this indictment was in that language.

Second—The question of fact as to whether or not this was jugglery was a question of fact submitted to the jury, and has been passed upon by the jury against the defendant.

Third—The defendant was carrying it on as a trade, business or profession, in which he claimed that he was moved by a superior power. The jury have found his performances to have been by sleight of hand, which is not the groundwork of any religious belief, and, consequently, the provision of the constitution allowing freedom in religious belief is not infringed.

It was anticipated that the decision of Judge Hall would be given this morning, but, on motion of Mr. Cook, it was reserved until the special term of the court, to be held in this city on the 19th inst.

Suicide at Camden, N. J.—The young man who committed suicide near Camden on Sunday afternoon, as mentioned in the *Ledger* yesterday, still remains unrecognized. From papers found upon his person it would seem that in December, 1864, he was appointed corporal in Company E, Ninety-seventh New-York State Infantry, Col. John P. Spafford commanding, and that he was discharged July 18, 1865, at Washington City. In the order for his appointment as corporal, it is stated that he was born in England, is five feet eight inches, light complexion and hair, and blue eyes. There was found in his pocket a letter addressed "Miss Jessie, No. 136 South Sixth-street." This young lady was examined by Coroner Roberts, and stated that she had only been acquainted with deceased a few days, and he gave his name as Harris, though in all the papers discovered upon him he is called John Thomas. She also says that he made several proposals of marriage, which she declined. The proprietor of the boarding-house in Dock-street, where he was stopping, testifies that he was a quiet, inoffensive man, and but little addicted to the use of liquor. From all the evidence in the case, it would seem that he committed the rash act on account of the young lady's inability to requite his passion. The letter found upon the body runs as follows:

Sunday Morning, Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1865.

Dear Jessie: I have taken my pen in hand to scribble these few lines to you according to promise, but you will be somewhat surprised when you receive these few lines and peruse them. You may say and think that I have taken a foolish step; but I cannot help it. I have made up my mind to do what you will soon learn when this note reaches you. I suppose, Jessie, you will think I have shown weakness on my part in causing my own death; but I intended to serve you the same as myself; but I have taken a different thought since. I planned things different than what I did at first, and you can think yourself a lucky girl. I had made up my mind thoroughly to shoot you, but I do not want to stain my hands with your blood nor have anything more to do with you. What I told you this morning was the truth, and you know it; but I freely forgive you everything, and bury all with me. I hope before you receive this I shall be deaf to the world's upbraiding. Call and rest at my last resting-place, where you will follow soon. Good bye, and God bless you, and I hope God will forgive me and pardon me for what I have done. Jessie, be so kind as to write to my sisters, and let them know the circumstances. The rest can find it out soon enough. I will inclose the direction on her picture, and do me that favor, and I shall be obliged to you. I hope you will be a good young woman, and attend to your work, and grow up in life and be a credit to yourself and family. Good bye, Jessie, and may God bless you and forgive you.

I remain yours, truly, JOHN T. H.

—[*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug.* 31.

Sheep Gone Crazy.—A gentleman who came down on the Hempfield train yesterday, informs us that two miles this side of Claysville there was a flock of sheep inclosed in a pasture field. At one point the fence ran along the edge of a high precipice. On Wednesday a stampede occurred among the flock, when the frightened or crazy sheep commenced jumping the fence at the point indicated, going over the precipice at the same time. Two hundred and eighty of the animals were killed.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

The Tomb and Burying-Ground of Abraham Lincoln.

From the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal.

We had the opportunity a few days since of examining the plan and drawings made by L. D. Cleveland, Esq., architect, of the tomb proposed to be built at Oak Ridge Cemetery, to receive the remains of the late President Lincoln. The mausoleum, if built in accordance with the plan furnished by Mr. Cleveland, will be a beautiful structure, and is to be placed a short distance from the proposed monument. In size it will be twenty and one-half feet by fifteen and one-half feet, on the ground; nine feet in height to the cornice, and twenty feet to the apex of the roof, finished with four winged buttresses, surmounted with gothic pinnacles, which are connected with the roof by "flying" buttresses. A room, eight by ten feet, on the ground, and thirteen and a half feet in height, is to be finished with "grained" arches, in the front part of the structure, for a chapel. In the rear of this room will be twelve catacombs for depositing the dead. The door will be of iron, with open panels at the top for ventilation. The walls of the structure are to be of finished stone, and the floor of polished marble. We understand that the above plan has been presented for the consideration of the Directors of the Monument Association, but has not yet been acted upon.

DEED TO THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The following is a copy of the deed from the City of Springfield to the National Lincoln Monument Association, conveying a plot of ground at Oak Ridge Cemetery, upon which to build the Lincoln Monument:

OAK RIDGE CEMETERY DEED.

The City of Springfield, in consideration of one dollar paid by the National Lincoln Monument Association, and also in consideration of respect for the memory of the illustrious dead, and in pursuance of a donation heretofore made by the City Council to the said association of the land hereinafter described, and in conformity with the provisions of an ordinance of the City Council, passed July 31, 1865, hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said association the following tract or parcel of land, viz.: The southwest part of the east half of the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest part of the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, in township sixteen north, range five west of the third principal meridian, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest quarter of said east half of the east half of the northeast quarter; thence north with the west line of said east half of the east half of the northeast quarter 2.35 chains to a stake; thence north 84½ degrees east 89¼ links to a stake; thence south 85¼ degrees east 1.37 chains to a stake; thence north 79½ degrees east 1.40¼ chains to a stake; thence north 65 degrees east 2.84 chains to a stake; thence south 12 1-6 degrees east 3.70 chains to a stake; thence south 10 degrees east 2.70 2-3 chains to a stake; thence south 29-56 degrees east 1.31 chains to a stake; thence south 14¼ degrees east 2.31¼ chains to a stake; thence west 8.20 chains to the west line of said east half of the east half south east quarter; thence north 6.00¼ chains to the beginning, containing six acres and seven hundredths, reserving to the City of Springfield, for the use of Oak Ridge Cemetery, the receiving vault now on said lot of ground, either to use or remove the same; also, reserving a right of way twenty feet in width along the whole length of the east side of said tract for the use of Oak Ridge Cemetery; in trust, however, to possess, use, and control said lot of ground, (subject to the general rules and regulations adopted for the government of Oak Ridge Cemetery,) for the purpose of grading, ornamenting, and improving the same at pleasure, and in such manner as will promote the principal trusts intended thereby, which are: To prepare a suitable place for the final deposit of the honored remains of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; to inter said remains in a vault thereon; to erect a monument over said remains illustrative of his virtues and renown; to preserve said lot of ground and said monument in proper order during the corporate existence of said association, and the termination of said corporate existence, or the time to which by law it may be extended, to convey said lot of ground to the State of Illinois, to be held forever by said State subject to the above trusts; and to reconvey to the said City of Springfield, so much of said lot of ground as may hereafter, in the opinion of said association, be unnecessary for the purposes of said monument, or the trust above stated.

It is, however, expressly understood and stipulated, and this deed is upon the express condition, that the said lot of ground finally retained by the said association shall never be used as the burial place for the remains of any other persons but those of the said Abraham Lincoln, his widow, his sons, and his sons' immediate families. And it is further stipulated, and it is a condition of the deed, that the said association, its successors and assignees, shall always permit and grant to the above described persons, to wit: The said widow and sons of the said Abraham Lincoln, and the immediate families of said sons, the right to be interred in the same vault with him.

To have and to hold the same with its appurtenances (except as above excepted) unto the said National Lincoln Monument Association, their successors and assignees forever; for a place of burial, as above recited, and for no other use whatever, subject, nevertheless, to such general rules and regulations as the City Council of said city may, from time to time, establish for the government of said cemetery; and the said City of Springfield hereby covenant with the said National Lincoln Monument Association, their successors and assignees, that the Oak Ridge Cemetery, as platted, or may hereafter be platted and recorded, shall forever be kept and preserved as a place of burial for the dead of that city.

In witness whereof, I, Thomas J. Dennis, [SEAL.] Mayor of said City of Springfield, have hereunto set my hand and caused the corporate seal of said city to be affixed, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1865. THOS. J. DENNIS, Mayor.

Countersigned by O. H. Abel, City Clerk.

Death of Gov. Brough.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF OHIO.

Office of Secretary of State, Columbus, Aug. 29, 1865.

To the People of Ohio:

The painful duty devolves upon this department of announcing the death of His Excellency John Brough, Governor of the State, who expired this afternoon, at his residence in the City of Cleveland, after a protracted and painful illness, which he had borne with fortitude and resignation. In his death the people of the State and nation lose a friend devoted to their best interests, and an able, conscientious and wise public servant. Proudly is the history of John Brough interwoven with that of the State that gave him birth and never failed to honor him with her highest confidence.

Born in the year 1811, at Marietta, and early cast upon his own resources for support, and the development of the high order of faculties with which nature had endowed him, he was not long in establishing himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, whose trust he never belied. Scarcely had he attained his majority, when he entered the arena of public life, where he soon became distinguished as a journalist, and afterward as an orator and statesman, successively representing the people as legislator and chief fiscal officer for a period of eight years, involving the darkest day in the financial history of the State.

He conducted the affairs committed to his charge with such signal success, as to establish a reputation, only accorded to the highest talent and most devout patriotism, and so firmly was he fixed in the esteem of the people, it was not strange, when danger again threatened, when loyalty was struggling with treason for the mastery, that your suffrages were again extended to him, and with unprecedented unanimity. In response to your latest call, he brought to your service his best abilities, and in that service he has yielded his life, with a devotion you cannot readily forget. As a fitting tribute to his memory, I earnestly suggest a suitable observance by the citizens of the State of the day which shall be set apart for his funeral obsequies. Let us, as a people, while standing in the presence of our illustrious and honored dead, resolve to imitate his virtues, and commend them to our children, at the same time that we recognize in our bereavement the hand of the All-Wise Disposer of events, who controls alike the destinies of States and individuals.

Very respectfully,
WM. HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State.

CLOSING SCENES.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The closing scene in the life of Gov. Brough, as described to us by an eye-witness, is full of interest and pathos. On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, the Governor awakened from the insensibility in which he had lain for several days, and at the request of his family, who gathered around his bedside, Surgeon-Gen. Barr informed him that all which human skill could do for him had been attempted, and in vain, and that now he was in the hands of Almighty God. He could not live 48 hours.

The Governor was greatly shocked at this announcement, and looking Gen. Barr in the face, desired him to repeat what he had said. Gen. Barr again stated that he had not forty-eight hours to live. The Governor then requested that all except his family and Gen. Barr should leave the room. After this had been done, he conversed calmly and rationally with his family for some time on private family affairs.

Turning to Gen. Barr, and apparently addressing his remarks more particularly to him, the Governor proceeded to speak of his religious views and hopes. He said, in substance, that he was no theologian, and had never made any profession of religion.

He had, however, always endeavored to live honestly and uprightly in his relations with his fellow-men, and he hoped and believed that he had done so. He confessed that he had sinned greatly, although he denounced as false and slanderous rumors of his drunkenness and licentiousness which had been circulated.

But, though he had acknowledged that he had been a great sinner in the sight of God, he stated that every act of his in discharging his duties as Governor had been performed with the strictest conscientiousness, and with prayerful regard to his responsibility, not only to the country, but to God.

He also stated that he had never gone to bed at night for twenty years without first praying to God for forgiveness and protection, and that he died penitently, acknowledging his sins, and trusting in Christ for pardon.

As he spoke, the Governor raised his eyes, and, as though death lent supernal keenness to them, exclaimed that he saw the Mediator standing at the right hand of the Father, making intercession for his sins. He concluded with the emphatic declaration, several times repeated: "I die happily and gloriously."

The scene was deeply affecting, and at the close of it the Governor put his arms around the neck of Gen. Barr, and with deep emotion thanked him for his care and attention, expressing perfect satisfaction with his medical treatment. He then took his farewell of his family. About midnight he relapsed into insensibility, which continued without intermission until his death.

Proclamation by Gov. Anderson.

State of Ohio, Executive Department, Columbus, Aug. 30, 1865.

Whereas, Our State has been greatly bereaved by the loss of its Executive head, His Excellency, John Brough, late Governor of Ohio; and

Whereas, It is a fit custom of a people so afflicted, whilst bowing in all due humility to these heavy dispensations of Divine Providence, to show forth a sense of the affliction by some general recognition of that value and private worth of the departed, which make that loss of such general concern and such deep feeling; and

Whereas, His singular integrity and fidelity to all public trusts, his extraordinary general abilities, and his still more extraordinary capacity for administrative duties and labors in times of trial like this, do especially entitle the memory of Gov. Brough to some wide and deep recognition on the part of his fellow-citizens during the solemn pageant of his funeral obsequies:

Now, therefore, the people of the whole State of Ohio are hereby respectfully but earnestly requested to cease from their usual avocations and all secular pursuits, to close their several places of business, and to devote the brief time between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and three o'clock P.M. of Friday, the first day of September proximo, to grave and appropriate meditation on this their great calamity; and it is furthermore hereby expressly urged upon all members of the General Assembly and other officers of the State who may receive this invitation and can with convenience attend his funeral, to be present on that most sad occasion.

CHARLES ANDERSON, Governor of Ohio.

Biela's Comet.

From the Boston Courier.

The reappearance of a comet in the vault of heaven, in exact accordance with prediction, is no longer an event of uncommon occurrence. The admiration and profound interest which attended the triumphant verifications of the first prediction of this kind, is scarcely lessened on similar occasions at the present day. To the greater part of mankind it must always seem marvelous that the astronomer can predict, with unerring precision, the day and hour when a comet, after wandering for years—sometimes for ages—in the deep recesses of space, beyond the utmost limits of telescopic power, shall arrive at a particular star, or in a particular constellation. This would appear even more wonderful were it generally known that the movement of the comet is constantly and unequally affected by the planets, and that the amount of this planetary disturbance on the comet, for every moment of its career, requires to be determined and applied to its elliptic motion, in order to find its true place. Yet this is now done with respect to nearly a dozen comets; and the prediction is verified by the actual appearance of the comet at the time and place predicted. Even now astronomers are preparing to receive with the usual astronomical civility and attention, one of this number whose return has long since been predicted, and whose path through the starry skies has been traced by the divining hand of the astronomer.

Among these periodical comets, Halley's is unquestionably invested with the greatest historical and astronomical interest; but its apparition only once in three generations prevents it from being so generally known as some others. It was last seen in 1836, and it next reappears in 1912.

The periodical comet next in interest and importance, is commonly known as Biela's. Although rarely visible to the naked eye, and often gliding through these parts of space unseen altogether, it is nevertheless one of the most interesting of its genus. The near intersection of its orbit, at the point of its descending node, with the orbit of the earth, and its separation into two distinct comets, are circumstances which distinguish it widely from other comets, and make it an object of considerable general interest and concern.

The reappearance of Biela's comet in 1832, its first predicted appearance, was the occasion of universal apprehension for the safety of our globe, still remembered by all then old enough to receive impressions of current events. This alarm arose from the fact that this comet's path, in the celestial spaces, lay across that of the earth's orbit, and that, both the comet and earth were approaching, with great velocity, this very point of intersection. If they should arrive there at the same instant a violent collision must necessarily ensue, and the result could only be conjectured. But the movements of both were so well ascertained that astronomers were able to submit the mooted question of collision to a process of arithmetical calculation. The results were, that the comet would arrive at the intersection of the two paths, one whole month before the earth, and consequently there was not the least ground for any fear whatever. The public mind, however, did not fully appreciate the assurance which astronomers were thus able to give of the entire freedom of the earth from danger of collision; but were apprehensive lest in their calculations they had omitted to estimate some influence which might have the effect to retard the motion of the comet a month and bring the earth and comet to the same point at the same time, or made some error in calculation which would lead to the same result. The comet appeared, and with a feeling of concern and anxiety for the safety of our sphere, never before known. Its movement was regarded with extreme solicitude till it had crossed the path of our globe, which it did, one full month before the earth arrived there, as predicted by the astronomers. It may be remarked that this intersection of the orbits of the earth and comet still remains; but the periods of the earth and comet not being exactly commensurable, the comet is not in the same place in its own orbit when the earth is at the point of intersection. By reason of this, and the influence of the planets, it may happen in the course of ages that the two bodies may fairly encounter each other in a fatal embrace.

The next remarkable event in the history of this comet occurred in 1846, when it was observed to separate into two distinct comets, both continuing to journey through the heavens, separated by a distance of something less than two hundred thousand miles. In 1852 these two comets appeared again, one following the orbit of the original comet, and the other a new one, near at hand. This phenomenon of separation still remains inexplicable, and only contributes to deepen the mystery of the nature, origin, and purpose of these bodies.

This double comet of Biela is now on its way to its perihelion for the sixth time since it was first recognized as periodical, moving in an elliptic orbit round the sun once in a little less than seven years. Dr. Michez has calculated the amount of the influence of the great planets on its motion during this period, and has produced an ephemeris, showing the path that it will follow among the stars while it is in the vicinity of our globe, and also showing its distance from the earth from day to day, till it disappears. Its place among the stars, from time to time, will be quite favorable for observation here, though it can be much better seen in southern latitudes in January and February next.

It is not yet arrived sufficiently near the earth to be discerned with the telescope; its present distance from the earth being about one hundred and ten millions of miles, and its position near the left arm of Andromeda. It is slowly moving into the adjoining constellation, Pegasus, and on the first day of November next it will be close to the bright star (Alpha Pegasi) Markab, one of the four bright stars forming the well-known square of Pegasus. It then pursues a southerly course, crossing the celestial equator about the middle of December. Singularly enough, it then crosses the old path it followed in 1846, and near a point where it then was observed to separate into two comets. It will continue to approach the earth till the end of February, when its distance from the earth will be only one-sixth of its present distance. At that time it will have advanced far into the southern heavens, and disappeared from view here and in higher latitudes.

The Vermont Regiment—Prompt Action by Maj.-Gen. Hooker.—A copy of Tuesday's Times, containing an account of the outrageous proceedings of the First Vermont Heavy Artillery while in this city was promptly sent by Alderman Kemp to Maj-Gen. Hooker, commanding the Department of the East. This morning, we received a telegram from Gen. Hooker, showing that he has acted in the matter with his usual promptness and soldier-like love of discipline. We were confident that justice would be done, and we are not disappointed. The dispatch is as follows:

New-York, Aug. 31.

To the Editors of the Troy Times: It is very strange that the conduct of the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, while in Troy, the 29th inst., should only have reached me this moment, and that by your paper of that date. There has been great remissness on the part of some one. I have forbidden the payment of a dollar to any officer of that regiment until the matter can be investigated. I fear, however, that the telegram will reach Burlington too late to be of service.

By order, JOSEPH HOOKER, Maj.-Gen.

—*Troy Times, Sept.* 1.

—*Apropos* to the publication of Richard Grant White's *Life of Shakespeare*, the Boston *Transcript* says: "No English journal has shown more ability, knowledge and earnestness in the defence of the American cause than the London *Spectator*, and none has had a more intelligent, judicious and trustworthy American correspondent. The New-York letters over the signature of 'A Yankee,' which appeared weekly in that paper, were written by Mr. White, and were not only admirable in statement, argument and tone, but were skilfully adapted to the minds they were intended to inform and influence. That they did have great effect on English opinion we know from indisputable evidence. We have seen a private letter from an Englishman, whose business it was to watch the changes and fluctuations of the public mind, in which the effect produced by this correspondence is very pointedly declared. Alluding to the period when 'the Union cause was very little understood in Great Britain, the writer says; 'In those days, the letters of 'A Yankee,' as, I know, had great influence upon public opinion, and did very much toward strengthening the hands of the government in its determination to resist the overtures of the French Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Appearing where they did, and being manifestly the views of a moderate man, I do not know of any writings on American affairs which had more influence; and it is not too much to say that they helped the Northern cause as much as an army could have done.'" The same paper (the *Transcript*) makes this assertion regarding Mr. White: "Of his political writings, the most celebrated was *The New Gospel of Peace*, which did Copperheadism more harm than even its own folly and malignity could do, and of which 100,000 copies were circulated. Thousands of the 'President's opposition,' unaffected by fact, argument and appeal, were overpowered by this most searching and humorous of political satires."

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

CLAIMS ON OUR GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON BLOCKADE.

The following extraordinary view of British and American claims arising out of the late civil war in the United States, is taken from *The Solicitor's Journal* of Aug. 5, 1865. The article is from the pen of Henry C. Coote, Esq., of Doctors' Commons: During the last sitting of the last Parliament the British public became assured of the fact that claims to a very great amount had been made and were urged upon the government of this country for losses of American citizens, arising from captures by Confederate cruisers fitted out in English ports. We do not propose to discuss whether these claims have any foundation in law, but, assuming that they are sustainable, we will show that on this side of the Atlantic there exist claims of British ship owners and merchants against the government of the States far exceeding in amount, and more sustainable at law, though at present in abeyance through the supineness of the Home Government.

The claims to which we address ourselves arise out of the American blockade. The real character of this blockade has been throughout misunderstood by some, and wilfully misrepresented by others. It has been assumed, or asserted to have been, a blockade governed in respect of this country by the principles of the old Anglo-American law which formerly prevailed. This, however, was not so. The President's proclamation, under which the blockade was declared, made and published a new law as between this country and the States. As being a new law it was necessarily a relaxation of some of the harsher principles of the old law, for, as a whole, nothing could ever have been contrived more entirely in the interest of belligerents than the principles which formerly regulated blockades and their consequences. This may be easily illustrated. By the old law a vessel sailing from England with the intention of going to a blockaded port, might be lawfully captured by the belligerent who imposed and maintained the blockade, if she were taken at the outset of the voyage within hail of our own coast, provided, of course, she had gone that distance which nations have agreed to be the line separating territory from sea. "From the moment (says Lord Stowell) of a (neutral) vessel quitting a (neutral) port on a hostile destination, the offence is complete, and it is not necessary to wait until the goods are actually endeavoring to enter the enemy's port." (Imma, 3 Rob. p. 168. Again, if the same vessel succeeded in her intention by safely arriving at the blockaded port, and there discharged her cargo, and afterward left, she might be lawfully captured by the belligerent anywhere in blue water for both or either of two offences, viz., for having broke the blockade in the anterior part of her voyage by entering the blockaded port, and also for thus escaping from it, (Welwaart, 2 Rob. p. 128, and Juffrow Maria, 3 Rob. p. 153,) and this delict adhered to her until the termination of her voyage, and her arrival at home. Throughout the intermediate period she was continuously liable to seizure. With the end of the voyage only terminated the offence which had rendered her liable to lawful capture. No prefatory notice was required by the law. The neutral was swooped upon by the belligerent with no preliminary save force.

This was the precise state of the law, anteriorily to the relaxation of which we shall speak. Such a law exists in all its rigor, both for and against America. But, as being a law which was peculiarly the property and privilege of a belligerent, it was enforceable against neutrals to that extent of its principles only to which the belligerent had shown his adherence. The possession of a right does not necessitate either its retention or its application. Any State equally as any individual, has the power to abandon a right or privilege, though it is not, of course, in the legal power of a State any more than it is in the legal power of an individual to extend or enlarge a right or a privilege. The right to put this old law into practice had devolved upon the American Government at the outbreak of their late domestic war, and it was fully privileged to use this right against the neutrals of Europe.

The American Government, however, without the least delay after the commencement of its internal hostilities, thought fit to exercise that other right which, as we have said, belongs to nations as well as to individuals. It abandoned toward neutrals the harshest part of the old law—that very portion of it which had, so oft of old, converted a neutral into an antagonist. On the 19th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation establishing (*inter alia*) a blockade, and regulating the proceedings of the vessels by which the blockade would be maintained. In this proclamation the late President says: "For this purpose (*i. e.* the blockade) a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to obviate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave either (*sic.*) of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable."

Nothing can be more explicit than these terms in which the American Executive abandoned the old practice of blockade. Nothing, also, could be more formal than the mode in which the abandonment was made, for the proclamation was afterward duly notified to the English Administration; and, in order that there should be no mistake about its meaning, the two friendly governments, by their ministers, discussed and finally settled its true import and intention.

On the 27th April, 1861, Mr. Seward communicated several printed copies of the proclamation to Lord Lyons, who, in turn, transmitted to Lord Russell two of those copies of Mr. Seward's note. The letter of Lord Lyons and its contents were received by Lord Russell on the 14th of May, 1861, and the proclamation itself was shortly afterward gazetted. The matter did not rest here. On the 2d of May, 1861, Lord Lyons addressed to Lord Russell a letter in which, after mentioning (*inter alia*) that he had had a long conversation with Mr. Seward on the 29th of April, 1861, the former proceeds as follows: "The principal point to which I drew Mr. Seward's attention, was the extreme vagueness of the information which was given to us. I referred him to the notifications of blockades made by Great Britain during the late war with Russia, and pointed out to him the care and precision with which every particular was stated in them. I asked whether it was intended to issue similar notices for each Southern port, as soon as the actual blockade of it should commence. The reply which I received was that the practice of the United States was not to issue such notices, but to notify the blockade individually to each vessel approaching the blockaded port, and to inscribe a memorandum of the notice having been given on the ship's papers. No vessel was liable to seizure which had not been individually warned. This plan had, I was assured, been found to be in practice the most convenient and the fairest to all parties. The fact of there being blockading vessels present to give the warning, was the best notice and best proof that the port was virtually and effectually blockaded."

In all this, therefore, there was a defined and intelligible relaxation of the old law. The proclamation made the law stand thus: "Notice was to be given by the belligerent to the neutral vessel, warning her not to persevere in her illegal destination. If she rejected that notice, and prosecuted that destination, this persistence, coupled with the notice, created a delict which did not anteriorly exist, and which could not have existed without them. The neutral was to be entitled to the warning notice which should avert her course, whether she were 600, or 60, or 6 miles off the blockaded port, whether she sighted the wooded promontory of Mount Edgecombe, or approached the low shores of Charleston, and, until this notice should be given, she was to be as free and uncapturable in the face of the belligerent as in her own territorial waters."

The right of the Americans to abandon or relax a privilege being irrefragible, it is equally clear that after a public and formal notification of abandonment or relaxation the right affected thereby could not be resumed except upon an equally public and formal notification of the resumption. No such resumption, however, was made. All captures, therefore, effected without the previous notice of the belligerent and persistence of the neutral were illegal, and all judicial condemnations ignoring the proclamation where its provisions were invocable were contrary to law. But of captures of English vessels and their cargoes made under circumstances which in this view of the law are wholly untenable, we have reason to believe that as their numbers are immense so their value is enormous. The North American courts having to the highest judicature systematically ignored the proclamation and its provisions, the relief which the law can give has been shown to be impracticable. And it now only remains for the English Government to do its duty toward its own subjects.

For the public papers mentioned in the course of the article, the reader is referred to "Correspondence with the United States Government respecting blockade," presented to both Houses of Parliament by the command of Her Majesty, 1861.

THE WARFARE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In addition to the particulars of the war which has broken out at the Cape of Good Hope, between the Burghers and the Basutos, already puplished in our columns, we collect the following narratives from Cape newspapers:

The following letter was received on the 13th ult. by a mercantile firm in Cape Town from a correspondent:

Bloemfontein, July 4, 1865.

Dear Sirs: You are, in all probability, aware of the unsettled state of this country, engaged in an active and dangerous war with the whole Basuto nation. Owing to the shameful management of our government and the incompetency of the President, showing more imbecility and weakness in the active conduct of the war than might be expected from a woman, the Basutos have had the advantage, and captured from the free State to the value of £300,000 or £400,000. His policy has been to call the burghers out to the field in one or two places, keeping them there idle, and allowing the whole country to be overrun by the Kafirs. The country is almost half ruined, thanks to J. Brand, Esq. After the war is over, the insolvencies will be fearful. In consequence of this state of matters, there is no paper to be met with. This difficulty I had not seen when I signed your promissory note payable in Cape Town. I have therefore to ask whether you would be satisfied if I place the amount of your promissory note to your credit in the Bloemfontein Bank, leaving the matter of remittance to be subsequently arranged between the cashier and yourselves? Martial law has been proclaimed, civil courts have been closed, and the townspeople have to stand guard over the town, duty falling upon each one individually every night.

P. S.—Forty of the townspeople have been ordered out to the front to-day, and I am expecting myself to be called upon shortly. The Kafirs have stolen stock within two hours of Bloemfontein.

The *Friend of the Free State* contains details of the Burgher victory, in which it had been stated that 1,500 Basutos had been killed. The accounts of the affair contained in the *Friend* are somewhat conflicting, the number of killed being given in one part of the paper as 50, while in another it is said to be 150. The *Friend* says: "Our last diary placed our readers in possession of the occurrences connected with the Basuto war, so far as they had reached us up to Thursday, the 29th ult. On Friday night, about 12 o'clock, the Bloemfontein Rangers returned home, having followed on the spoor of the Basuto thieves and murderers to the point at which, as it happily turned out, they had been fallen in with by the brave and active Louis Wessels, commandant of this district, who, with 60 of his own men, assisted by a small party of men from the great lager, which, by the merest chance, had just arrived in that neighborhood, Verkeerdevlei, at the right time, had succeeded in completely overthrowing the enemy, 2,500 strong, and recapturing the stock which had the day previously been taken from the different farms, as described in our last. The party of burghers under the field cornet, Mr. George Prince, returned home on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, having, with some deviations, gone over the greater portion of the ground previously traversed by the Rangers. These also had done their best to fall in with the Basuto marauders, but unfortunately both parties of our townsmen had started too late to be of any assistance in repulsing the enemy. Still both deserve the thanks of the country for the zeal and readiness displayed by them on this occasion. By these opportunities and from more recent arrivals, we learn that this last raid of the Basutos, though the sheep and cattle have been retaken, has proved to us, the burghers of the State most destructive of life and property. The Basutos, led by David Masoepa, and, some say, Paulus Moperi himself, have again come out in their real colors, and have shown themselves to be, not what the *Great Eastern* and some other pseudo-philanthropists would feign believe, but simply blood-thirsty savages and murderers of children, yea even of infants at the breast. It is now known for certain that five, and some say six burghers have fallen belonging to the wards of Middle Modder River and Taaibosch Spruit, besides two travelers or smouses, who happened to be passing that way at the time. The names, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: Jan Botes, Sen.; Jan Botes, J. son; Barend Botes, J. son; Jan Haman; the schoolmaster of H. Beukes (name not known;) Michiel Van Elster, recently from Upper Wittebergen, but supposed to belong to Riversdale, Cape Colony; and C. J. Mathee, of the Transvaal. Neither of these men were killed in fair fight, but were murdered in cold blood; and to make the matter worse, it is asserted on good authority that the Botes family were misled and deceived by their murderers approaching the homestead bearing a white flag, or flag of truce. It is likewise stated that Paulus Moperi himself was present on the occasion, and informed Mrs. Botes that he had ordered her husband to be killed, and that she was to tell the President, Mr. Brand, so. The two last on the list of killed, Van Elster and Mathee, met with their deaths at their waggons on the main road from the Transvaal. The lives of their wives were, however, spared, but nearly the whole of their clothing was stripped off and carried away. One poor woman had, after the Basutos had left, to take the clothes off her dead husband and to make use of them in lieu of her own feminine apparel. The same woman had a little boy, her only son, with her, and, wonderful to relate, her prayers and entreaties saved its life. On ascertaining that the same was a male child, they, the Basutos, were just about to take its life, as they a little further on did with other male children, as we shall hereafter have to relate in the case of the unfortunate bastards, but by placing herself in front, and always holding the child behind her, added to her prayers and tears, they (the Basutos) at last left, without taking the child's life. These two last-mentioned victims of Basuto atrocity were first shot and afterward stabbed with assegais, their bodies being literally covered with wounds. After the one was shot through the abdomen, his wife sat down and covered his body with her dress, in the hope of protecting him from further injury, but the dastardly ruffians pulled her off, and stabbed him in the face, neck and in fact covered the body with assegai wounds. The bodies of these two men were buried by a small party of our volunteers under Mr. Richard Clark, Assistant field-cornet, of this town. The other five have been buried under the superintendence of Prov. field-cornet A. du Plooy, of Middle Modder River.

"We have now to tell the sad story of the most horrible and atrocious massacre yet perpetrated by Basutos, viz.: that of the unfortunate Bastards with the whole of their male offspring, for these savages to do them justice, actually spared in every case the lives of females and female children, as far as is yet known. This massacre, and that of the Boers, also, must have taken place on Tuesday week, the 27th June. These poor people, the so-called Bastards, or half-castes, formerly resided at Platberg, the Wesleyan mission station near the Caledon, under Captain Carolus Baatjie, but through the continued aggressions and insolence of the Basutos were some years since compelled to remove into this State, and had been permitted by our government to locate themselves at Rietspruit, about an hour beyond Madder River and some four or four and a half hours' ride from this town. These people are good shots, and might have defended themselves to some purpose had it not been for the dastardly treachery of the enemy. The Basutos, we learn, in immense numbers approached the Bastards bearing a white flag of truce, as they did at the place of Botes. They shook hands with the Bastards, and their wives requested them to kill an ox, which they did, sat down and feasted together with them, and, it is said, told them (the Bastards) to put their guns inside the huts as a token of peace and amity. They had further informed the Bastards that they had no quarrel with them—that they had merely come to kill the Boers, and to carry off their (the Boers') stock. When they (the Basutos) had done feasting, however, they, after asking David Masoepa (son of Moshesh) what was to be done with these people, it is said, at a given signal from him (David Masoepa), they (the Basutos) fell upon the defenceless Bastards, and massacred, without mercy, every man and male child—even to the suckling at the breast. One elderly man escaped to tell the tale, and is now in Bloemfontein. He owes his life to his having been at a short distance from the spot when the massacre commenced, and seeing what was going on had the forethought to creep into the hole of an antbear or some other wild animal, and so escaped. Four or six other men escaped through being out on a hunting expedition at the time. The Basutos took the pick of the Bastard women away in a wagon, and left the remainder of the women and female children, 67 in number, without food or clothing, to starve or get on as best they can. Fifty-four Bastards, men and boys, were butchered on this occasion apparently out of wanton cruelty and blood-thirstiness alone. What will the Bausto advocates make of this? Had the victims been Boers, we can guess very well that the excuse would have been retaliation, but this plea will not avail them at all in this case."

CHINESE POLITICS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 19.

Imagine York the capital of England, Exeter in the possession of successful Mormon rebels, the southern counties ravaged by insurgents whose first object is the extinction of the magistracy, the mouth of the Thames held by Frenchmen in virtually irresistible power, and the men of Lincolnshire marching on York with the well-understood intention of massacring the members of government, the Highlanders defeated, their General dead, and the rebels in possession of Doncaster, and our readers will have some faint idea of the geographical position of affairs in China. Let them further imagine all legal initiative concentrated in York, and all legal power wielded by two women bred in a harem, and acting in the name of a child, half opposed by a statesman and guided by an incompetent council, all real foreign authority in the hands of the French on the Thames, and all real internal power in those of the Lord Lieutenant of the eastern counties, himself suspected of disloyalty, and they will gain some faint notion of the political position. Let them further imagine England stretched out to the size of Europe, counties with the population of kingdoms, kingdoms with the population of continents, vast distances, vast rivers, cities as great as Liverpool everywhere, and a people innumerable but powerless, able to obey any orders, but unable to act without them, ready to die for a dynasty if instructed how to die, but unwilling and incompetent to move without the instruction they never receive, and they will have some faint perception of the social position reported in the last accounts from China. We almost despair as we read them of making their import clear to men accustomed to Europe and European politics, but we will endeavor, if it be possible, to give our readers some general clue to the meaning of the telegrams.

The first point to remember in considering Chinese politics is that in China, as in all Asiatic empires insurrection is endemic. A population accustomed to absolute rule has no other means of making its discontents, it wishes and its grievances known to the central power, and such insurrections, involving a few noble lives and a great many common lives, are constant, though, politically speaking, they are no more important than Fenian riots in Tipperary. It is probable that previous to the opium war these local riots—excited by the oppression of mandarins, who, in the growing weakness of Pekin, were left unchecked—were becoming serious; so serious that, had no external force interfered, they might have revolutionized, and in the end reinvigored, the empire. At all events, it is quite certain that from the time of that war, which revealed clearly the weakness of the government, the riots grew into rebellions, that leaders whom we call Taepings gathered a force which overcame the resistance offered by officers of the empire, and that the provinces on the Yang-tse, some positions on the grand canal, and some important places in the southern provinces, fell into their hands. What their objects were, whether they were patriots or murderers, religious innovators or incendiaries, we do not attempt to discuss, the facts for us being that they grew formidable, and that the central authority first called in its desert troops—our "Highlanders"—and then appealed to the Europeans in the ports, and that, assisted by a discipline introduced among its soldiers, and by sundry civilized junks, called steamers, it in part won the game. Most of us believed that order had been restored, and that on the death of the feeble Emperor who fled before Lord Elgin, power, weakened indeed, but still legal and obeyed, had passed to Prince Kung, the Regent, supported by the Palace.

It was not quite so. The Imperial Government had never regained its authority in any civilized sense either in the South or along the valleys of the great streams. In the South "rebels," whose character is still only half understood, but who seem to occupy very much the position of brigands in Naples—i. e. bands of persons whose immediate object is plunder, but who, nevertheless, have a cause and are supported by social discontents—have remained formidable, have gained repeatedly possession of great cities, have penetrated twice or thrice to the coast and opened relations with Europeans, and have succeeded in diverting the strength and the revenue of those provinces from the empire. The child Emperor rules them still theoretically; but rule is not worth much in a centralized sense if it costs more than it yields, and draws away troops instead of supplying them. Then the Northwest, which is habitually very obedient, has been distracted by the rise of a certain class, the Mussulmans of China, who, instigated by some local grievance unrevealed to Europeans, have recently risen, and being united by their faith, and possessing that instinct of coming to the top which Mahometansim seems to impart, have defeated local mandarins, and so diverted the imperial strength that the West also may be said to be non-effective. There remained the East and the North, of which the former was supposed to be subdued and the latter faithful, at least as long as the desert tribes, with a Tartar prince called Sankolinsin at their head, respected the imperial authority. Every part of China, however, has grievances, and recently a body of rebels collecting in Shantung—say Lincolnshire—pressed their grievances with such effect that it was necessary to send picked troops against them. Now, the government of Pekin has at its disposal only two bodies of picked troops. It had once a vast militia which it called an army, but this militia, scattered in different provinces, badly disciplined and ill paid, had become as disaffected as the population, and, as was shown in the Taeping rebellion, was as likely to join the insurgents as to fight them. But the government still had two resources—a body of Tartar horsemen, subjects of tributary Princes in the desert, and a small disciplined force. The former had been drawn from the desert during the last foreign war, had behaved exceedingly well, and had been defeated only by rockets, Armstrong guns and Enfield rifles. The latter had been levied during the rebellion, had been drilled by Europeans, and were still commanded by them, had originally been under the Imperial Government, but had latterly been subjected to the Governor-General of the two Kiang, or let us say the riverain counties of the Thames. Naturally, the government at first employed its native force, and ordered Sankolinsin at the head of his Tartars to extirpate the Shantung rebels. He failed. The rebels defeated him, killed him, and inflicted on his body those insults which to us are shocking barbarisms, but which in China simply mean that the combat is *à l'outrance.* The road to Pekin was now clear, and, moreover, the rebels had these temptations to take it: First, they knew that the North, on the whole, sympathized with them as originally decent persons driven mad by the bureaucracy or mandarins; secondly, that Pekin once fallen, the empire would fall too, and if they did not get it, nobody else would, and thus they would escape punishment; thirdly, Pekin was a pleasant place to plunder, and there were no obstacles between them and Pekin. They therefore advanced and seized a post only a hundred miles from the capital, compelling the government to order up the disciplined Chinese, with the twenty-six European guns, and then the most dangerous incident of the whole insurrection occurred. The Governor-General of the two Kiang declined to allow the batteries to go. He had levied the men, he paid the officers, and he expected both to obey him; and the Imperial Government not being trusted, they did obey him. The Cabinet, it appears, had for some time been of opinion that this Governor-General was dangerous, and had endeavored to conciliate him. They thought, accurately enough as it turned out, that the best soldiers in the empire, the European artillery, were at his sole disposal, and did not venture therefore to give him a summary dismissal, lest he should rebel prematurely and reveal their weakness. With true Chinese cunning, they tried to bind him by honors and gifts and new powers; but his refusal came, and they were utterly helpless. The rebels threatened the capital, and there was literally no force to interpose between them and control at the centre of power.

This was the position at the date of the last dispatches, and, if we understand it rightly, the Imperial Government have but two courses before them. They themselves are weak, for they have no Emperor to head them, and no regent, the Emperor being a child, and Prince Kung, the only person competent at once by blood and ability to bear rule, being under disgrace. Substantial power is in the hands of the Empress-mother, and another wife of the late Emperor; and they, unless we mistake their position, have no counselors of any ability except the Prince whom they will not trust, and no hold over the people except the charmed authority of the child whom they are bringing up to the throne. They have no hope from the Northwest, which is in rebellion; or the North, which is in rebellion; or the East, which will not obey orders; or the capital, which can do nothing; and they must therefore rely either on Tartar assistance from the desert or on the foreigner. Of the probability of Tartar assistance no European out of Russia knows anything. A tribe from the desert may march in, overthrow opposition, and rescue the empire; but it seems probable that it would also seat itself on the throne, and that, in dread of this result, Tartar assistance is not demanded. The last experiment in that direction, too, failed in the defeat of Sankolinsin, and Asiatics seldom try the same device twice. The alternative remains, to petition the foreigner, who could scatter rebels and satraps alike, and rebuild the empire, but who might also claim a very heavy price for his services, nothing less than that his advice should be followed in all important matters. Nevertheless, it is probable that, pressed by the rebels and by the hopelessness of any other choice, the Imperial Court will petition Sir Rutherford Alcock for assistance, which he will be under strong temptation to grant. It is not easy for a man fully conscious of the facts to allow four hundred millions of human beings to fall into utter anarchy when he has the means of preventing it. The government of Pekin may be, and at this moment is, a weak and bad one, but there is, nevertheless, in China no other. No rival emperor claims the throne—no competing dynasty sets up a title. All the machinery which controls the empire is centred in the palace, and were the palace powerless, every governor-general or rebel chief would be *de facto* emperor of the territory he controlled. Treaties would be worthless, embassies unsafe, and nobody responsible except for his immediate acts. A dozen wars would be going on at once, and a production essential to British revenue, and a consumption essential to Indian revenue, would receive a serious check. There is something almost horrible in the idea of anarchy among such vast numbers, and at all events no sound-minded official is likely to regard the prospect with any degree of complacency. The case, moreover, may seem desperate to the palace, but Sir Rutherford Alcock represents a government which, though doubtless faulty—as what human institution is not?—has never yet in Asia been opposed by its own people. Three words from his pen would paralyze the Governor-General of the two Kiang, by causing the resignation of every European, three more bring up to Pekin a force of adventurers and sailors which would place the capital beyond all danger of capture, while a letter would in less than nine weeks summon forces before which all the rebels and all the soldiers in China would be powerless. We cannot but think, when we reflect on the irresistible power of the minister, and the dangerous weakness of the palace, and the terrible consequences which would flow from tolerating that weakness beyond a certain point, that Sir Rutherford Alcock may hold it incumbent on him to save the Chinese Empire from anarchy, and in saving it to assume a position very like that of a resident at an India court.

We make these remarks, of course, with two reserves. We have but partial means of ascertaining whether the news from China is correct, and no means whatever of discovering whether the rebels will dare to attack a power which, though feeble, has been consecrated by nearly three hundred years of unquestioned obedience. All we can say is, that the intelligence seems true, and if true, means, in our judgment this: that rebels are threatening Pekin, that Pekin is powerless, and that if Pekin falls, the Chinese Empire, as we and our fathers have known it, ceases to be.

MISCELDANEOUS.

FRENCH MARITIME RESOURCES.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

A paper in the fresh issue of *Revue des Deux Mondes* is just now most appropriately devoted to a survey of French maritime resources, taking for standard the progress made since the struggle in North America. Naval warfare having assumed quite an altered shape, the writer traces each successive transformation, since the old hulk left behind at Norfolk Arsenal became by second birth the ram *Merrimac*, who begat the *Monitor*; how the *Atlanta* went forth (17th June, 1863,) from Savannah, to succumb in fifteen minutes before the *Weehawken* of lesser bulk, but with guns of bigger calibre; how Lieut. Cushing worked the first torpedo in Roanoke River, and cigar-shaped pigmy craft brought to grief the *Ironsides*, 3,500 tuns, off Charleston. In the handling of a squadron, the dare-devil doings of Farragut before Mobile, preceded by his headlong capture of New-Orleans, are given as models of dexterous audacity; while Admiral Buchanan's defence of Mobile harbor gets suitable recognition. Coming to the navy of France, its working in the Crimea showed how the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812 might have been spared, while, in the prompt deliverance of Italy, it played no small part, though debarred from operating against Venice. Entering into the details of build and armament, he admits the superiority of the Armstrong gun, and awards future victory to the discharge of weight and metal. The main efforts of this country should, however, be concentrated on securing a supply of seamen, a point on which he feels distrust, but still upholds maritime conscription for France on the authority of Mr. Lindsay, who would apply it to England.

THE NAVAL FETES AT CHERBOURG.

Cherbourg, Friday, Aug. 18.

At the banquet given here on the 15th inst. to the Lords of the English Admiralty, M. Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine, in his speech proposing the toast of "Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the British Navy," said the time of hostile rivalry between the two countries had passed away. There now only remained emulation in doing everything that could advance the cause of civilization and liberty. "The freedom of the seas, pacific contests in labor, and the beneficent conquests of commerce" were meant by the union of the flags of England and France.

The Duke of Somerset, replying to the toast, thanked the minister for the sentiments he had expressed, and said they accepted the toast as a proof of the cordial friendship of the Emperor of the French nation for the English Queen and the English people. They also, on their part, entertained the same sentiments of esteem for the Emperor of the French. They trusted His Majesty might long continue to enjoy his present good health. This they desired, not only because it was for the welfare of the two countries, but also because it tended to guarantee the happiness and the pacific progress of Europe. In proposing the health of the Emperor he spoke not in the name of the government or of any political party, but in the name of every enlightened Englishman.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 3, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Jackson (Miss.) *News* is favored with a fair correspondent, who begs him to "let that horrid negro-suffrage question alone;" and, if he really has the interest of *future generations* in view, to consider, rather, what she regards as the great question of the day: "How and whom to marry?" Miss "SUSAN" pertinently asks, "What's the use of having a Government if there's nobody to govern?" and, rather inconsistently with her request to the editor to abstain from politics, wishes him to take her word for it that, "if the holy estate of matrimony is not more intimately cultivated in this country, we shall lose our balance of power"—which she ought to know is a great thing in political economy. "Do stir up the Benedicts," she feelingly exclaims, "to a full consideration of the great matrimonial question. Not that *I* particularly wish to marry, but I think this great country ought to go on, and if people won't marry how can it?"

The following description of the political status of the Mississippi Convention under the old parties we find in the Vicksburgh *Herald*: "Out of the eighty-three members of the State Convention who have been classified, sixty were Old Whigs; fourteen Democrats; five class themselves as Conservatives, and two as Co-operationists, in 1861. Mr. HALL, of Covington, reports himself as 'Union from 1860 to 1865,' and another says he was always opposed to the war. Mr. WALL, of Marshall, who is stated amongst the Whigs, styles himself dead against the War Whigs. In the Secession Convention of 1861, there were only twenty-two Whigs. JAMES H. MAURY, of Claiborne, is the oldest member of the convention, being sixty-nine years, and W. S. STRICKLAND, of Coahoma, the youngest, being twenty-three years."

The New-Orleans papers state that Gov. WELLS has appointed Mr. MILES SELLS a State Cotton Agent, with instructions to proceed up Red River, and seize all cotton which may have been purchased by HENRY W. ALLEN, the Governor of Louisiana under Confederate rule. This cotton he is to ship to New Orleans, where it will be libeled and sold for the benefit of the State. The consignments are to be accompanied by a description of bales, marks, etc., a statement of where and from whom obtained, and the facts which led to the seizure. In case any resistance is offered, Mr. SELLS is instructed to apply to the nearest military post for assistance in carrying out his orders. The compensation for his services is to be the same as allowed United States Cotton Agents.

The Utica *Observer* says: A large number of our citizens, with others from the adjoining towns of Deerfield and Marcy, accompanied by the old Utica Brass Band, visited Gov. SEYMOUR at his farm in Deerfield, where he is now residing. They were handsomely received, the grounds about the Governor's house being soon brilliantly illuminated, and a bountiful table spread under the trees. The Governor responded to the complimentary sentiments of his friends in one of his happiest speeches, and the whole affair is described as one of the most pleasant character. The company returned home about twelve o'clock, stopping on the way to serenade Hon. A. B. WEAVER, of Deerfield.

The New-Albany (Indiana,) *Ledger*, says that on Monday of last week, CHAS. GRAY, a saloon-keeper, of Seymour, whipped a young man named REED, belonging to Crothersville, Indiana, and threatened to do the same whenever he caught him in Seymour. On Tuesday last REED passed through Seymour in the cars. GRAY heard he was on the train, and went into the car where REED was sitting, striking him in the face the moment he saw him. REED immediately drew a revolver and held it against GRAY's breast and fired. GRAY fell back dead, without speaking. He was carried into his coffee-house, and REED stepped out upon the platform, called for a civil officer and delivered himself up.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: The sympathy for WIRZ appears to be greater outside of Washington than it is here, but perhaps it is more silent in this city. I only judge from the remittances sent to the Swiss Consul-General to secure the services of able counsel for the prisoner, and to provide him with food and clothing. All these the Swiss Representative has taken the trouble to return, paying the postage out of his own pocket. There is no danger, however, of WIRZ being without counsel for lack of funds to pay for such, as these could readily be raised here without the outside world knowing a word about it.

Montana Territory, including the Rocky Mountains above north latitude 45, and the valleys of the Yellow Stone, Upper Missouri and Bow rivers, is estimated to contain at this time a population of fifty thousand civilized inhabitants. Montana was a savage country three years ago, and in the short space of time which has intervened, the gold attractions have congregated the large multitude named within her borders, and founded cities, in which are to be found all the comforts and refinements of modern society. The official capital is Virginia City, situated on the Jefferson Fork of the Upper Missouri.

The Superintendent of Construction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad says the road to Lynchburgh is now in full working order for freight as well as for passenger trains, and that the route from Lynchburgh via Gordonsville is the only one by rail from the former place to Richmond. Communication by rail is now complete to Staunton and to Lynchburgh, and beyond Lynchburgh to Bristol, in Southwestern Virginia or East Tennessee. In a few weeks the road beyond Bristol will be finished, when the railroad communication will be complete to New-Orleans.

Ethan Allen, the famous stallion, on Tuesday last appeared in a race with the fast-trotting mare *Empress*, upon the Agricultural Society's grounds at Lowell, Mass. The trot was for a purse of $500, the best two in three mile heats. It was a well contested race, but the mare won the first two heats in 2:30¼ and 2:31. This is not so good time as *Ethan Allen* has made in his palmy days, by about eight seconds. But it shows that he is still a first-class horse, and with proper care may yet come back to his old figures, though it is probable that his very fastest race has been made.

The financial year of the American Board closed Sept. 1, but the treasury is kept open a few days longer for such donations as were intended for the year, but have been slow in coming in. On the 1st of July some $180,000 were wanted to save the board from debt. The receipts in the month of July were $48,825, and during the month of August they have been $100,000. With such donations as are looked for in the next few days, it is confidently hoped, at the annual meeting, that the board will again be entirely free from debt.

The National Italian Committee of Rome is preparing to send to this country a fragment of the mound or wall of Servius Tullius, which dates back as far as 570 B. C., and where vestiges may be seen in the gardens of Sallust. On this will be placed the inscription, in Latin: "To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the American Union, the citizens of Rome have dedicated this stone from the walls of Servius Tullius, that the memory of these two valiant defenders of liberty may be associated together. A. D. 1865."

Gen. WOODS has issued an order forbidding the movement of cotton in Alabama from the plantations or warehouses, for the present. Gov. PARSONS has issued a proclamation against cotton and horse stealing, and providing for the reorganization and sitting of the courts with special views to the suppression of those crimes. An office for the procuring of white servants, cooks, chambermaids, waiters, laborers, farming hands, &c., has been opened at Mobile. They are to be brought from Europe.

On Aug. 23, in the office of the Battle House, Mobile, Col. CHAS. FORSYTH, son of the Mayor of Mobile, stabbed and cut Signor LAVEGA, of Gen. MAURY's staff. The assault occurred in this wise: FORSYTH accused LAVEGA of seducing his (FORSYTH's) wife, whereupon LAVEGA slapped FORSYTH in the face, when FORSYTH drew a knife and stabbed and cut LAVEGA so severely that he is not expected to recover.

By direction of the Secretary of War a Board of Inquiry is to convene at Fortress Monroe to investigate the facts pertaining to the management of the hospitals at Camp Hamilton, and past and present. The board consists of Maj. J. S. BAKER, Surgeon F. J. BANCROFT, and Capt. S. P. CORLIS. They have authority to send for persons and papers that may aid them to make a thorough investigation.

The difficulty between the civil and military authorities in Mississippi is said to have blown over. The matter was referred to Washington, where the refusal of the military commander to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* was sustained. This, however, will be of only short duration, provided Mississippi continues in the good work of restoration as faithfully as she has commenced.

Hon. THERON METCALF, of Boston, for seventeen years one of the associate justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, has sent in his resignation. He was appointed by Gov. BRIGGS in 1848, and has served his long term with honor to himself and to the commonwealth.

We have news from San Domingo to the 8th inst. The Dominicans are completely successful. Gen. GANDARA has left the island, and the Spanish rule is at an end. The victors are now reorganizing the government and will soon hold a national convention.

Several witnesses yesterday, before the Wirz Commission, testified in confirmation of the shocking condition of and the destitution and mortality among the prisoners. WIRZ said to one of them that he was killing more men than Gen. LEE at Richmond.

The citizens of Sullivan County, Indiana, have had a meeting for the purpose of devising means to keep negroes out of the county. The people of Perry County, in the same State, have passed resolutions that negroes shall not come there to stay.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday published a statement of the public debt. It amounts to $2,757,389 43, and the interest to $13[illegible],034,-620 24. The debt has increased only $295,000 in the past month, while in the same time the interest has decreased $231,000.

The Episcopal Convention which met in Indianapolis, on Thursday, elected Rt. Rev. JOSEPH C. TALLBOTT, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Indiana, which has become necessary to the Church, in consequence of the impaired health and great age of Bishop UPFOLD.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has been attacked with erysipelas for the second time since his imprisonment. The first attack was very slight, but this one is more serious; although not looked upon as serious. The health of Mr. CLAY is improving.

An accident occurred on the New-York Central yesterday, by the breaking of an axle. The baggage master of the train was instantly killed, and the express messenger and two others were hurt.

Miss MCGREGOR, daughter of JAMES MCGREGOR, President of the State Bank of Boston, was accidentally shot at North Conway, N. H., on Friday, and died instantly.

A fire on Friday night in the upper stories of Worcester Railroad depot, occupied by BUCKLY & Co., furniture dealers, destroyed property to the value of $12,000.

HENRY LESLIE, the "American BLONDIN," has been fined $43 50, for giving exhibitions at Niagara Falls without a license.

Navigation on the Welland Canal was resumed at noon yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The energetic Superintendent of the New-York State Agency, in this city, has been relieved by Gov. FENTON, who in a letter to Col. COLYER, informing him of the fact, states that he does so from no want of confidence in his zeal or integrity. Col. COLYER, while in charge of the agency, performed an immense amount of work in seeing after the wants of our gallant boys in the army blue.

Mr. JOHN MURPHY, acting foreman, in the employ of the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad Company, fell from a horse, while riding and leading three other horses, in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, yesterday morning, and was almost instantly killed.

FREDERICK BEIGLE, a child of five years, who was playing in the attic of No. 19 Bethune-street, fell through a skylight, and when taken from the foot of a staircase, thirty feet below, was found to have been mortally injured. He died yesterday afternoon.

The Growth of the United States through Emigration—The Chinese.

It is very often said that the great thing needed for the development of our country is a full supply of labor. With abundant labor, the vast and uncultivated surfaces of the great West might be made to produce unparalleled crops of all the cereals used as food by man. With abundant labor, our vast mining Territories, whose mineral wealth, with our present population, will not even be explored for centuries, might quickly be made to disgorge their golden crops. With abundant labor, the vast spaces of the South, which, under present circumstances, will not be reduced to cultivation for ages, would produce untold crops of cotton, and rice, and sugar, and tobacco, not to speak of tea and silk and other articles, to the growth of which it is so admirably adapted. Take for example, the State of Texas—had it an abundance of labor, instead of its present limited crop of cotton, it is estimated that it could easily produce five millions of bales per annum, or a quantity greater than was ever grown in the entire South in any one year. Take the State of Nevada—had it an abundance of labor, instead of the thirty millions worth of silver and gold, which it will give us this year, it could be made to produce three hundred millions, or more than a tenth of the entire debt of the nation. Take the fertile State of Louisiana—how much greater would be its production of the elements of national wealth, had it instead of its small number of inhabitants, a population of three millions which it could easily sustain. Had we ten times our present population, we should soon have a hundred times our present wealth and power.

The flow of population from Europe to this country is always considerable; but it bears no approach to our consumptive capacity. There is another quarter of the world to which some theorists and practical economists are now looking, and that is China. China, containing one-third of the population of the globe, and whose inhabitants are industrious, laborious, intelligent, orderly, economical and adapted to all sorts of ingenious pursuits and occupations, and who could be introduced to all parts of the country, to the far South and the far West, not by tens of thousands, but by millions.

This practically novel subject is referred to in Dr. DRAPER's new book on the *Future Civil Policy of America*. He thinks that in a few years more, the influence of the great Republic will resistlessly extend in a direction that will lead to surprising results. So importunate and increasing is the demand for human labor, so tempting its remuneration, so productive its use, that the stagnant Asiatic tribes cannot fail to be affected. The stream of Chinese emigration, already setting in in California, is but the precursor of the flood that is to come. Here are the fields, there are the men. In another part of the same work, Dr. DRAPER speaks of the Pacific shore of the United States as destined to be the scene of an active Asiatic emigration. "So vast," says he, "is the mineral and agricultural wealth of those regions, so importunate the demand for labor, so remunerative the result, that the settled and torpid populations of China, Japan and India cannot fail to be affected. Already from the first of those countries the vanguard of such an intruding column has appeared. The Chinese population of California is far from insignificant, and is steadily increasing; in 1860 it was 34,933. It is of no importance that for the present these people look upon the country they thus visit as merely a temporary abode in which money is to be made, and that, as their moderate expectations of a competency are fulfilled they hasten to return to their native place. That is the natural timidity of early adventurers. But these, in due season, will be followed by others having more settled intentions. The dislike the American population has to them once abating—that temporary dislike which all races of men who differ in aspect, in ideas, in religion, from one another entertain—the general principles of the system of the republic will come into powerful effect. The facility for acquiring proprietorship in land, the certainty of its tenure, are temptations that no laboring class can resist. In the same street will be seen the joss-house, the synagogue, the mosque, the chapel, the church."

This tide of Chinese emigration to America, Dr. DRAPER would tolerate and even encourage. And not merely he and other writers would favor it, but the project is much talked of and considerably favored in the great mining regions of the Pacific coast; and the subject has lately been mooted among the planters of the South by men who are practically familiar with the possibilities and workings of Chinese emigration. Both in California and Nevada, the Chinese population are subject to civio disabilities; but still their industry is found profitable to the dominant race.

Now, we are utterly opposed to the permission of any extensive emigration of Chinamen or other Asiatics to any part of the United States. There are other points of national well-being to be considered beside the sudden development of material wealth. The moral welfare of the country is a more vital matter than its growth in wealth. The security of its free institutions is more important than the enlargement of its population. The maintenance of an elevated national character is of higher value than mere growth in physical power. Dr. DRAPER himself admits that, with Oriental blood will necessarily come Oriental thoughts, and the attempt at Oriental social habits; and he even anticipates the establishment of the institution of polygamy on a large scale.

The free institutions and Christian virtues of America have a sufficiency of adverse elements to contend with already. We have masses of vice and ignorance in all our great cities. We have four millions of degraded negroes in the South. We have political passion and religious prejudice everywhere. The strain upon the constitution is about as great as it can bear. And if, in addition to all the adverse elements we now have, there were to be a flood-tide of Chinese population—a population befouled with all the social vices, with no knowledge or appreciation of free institutions or constitutional liberty, with heathenish souls and heathenish propensities, whose character, and habits, and modes of thought are firmly fixed by the consolidating influence of ages upon ages—we should be prepared to bid farewell to republicanism and democracy.

Whitewashing by Juries—The Long Island Disaster.

The Jury impanneled to investigate the circumstances attending the collision on the Long Island Railroad on the 28th ult., by which five persons lost their lives, have rendered, but not agreed upon, a verdict or series of verdicts.

The first of these is signed by seven jurymen, and ascribes the accident to the carelessness of RACE, the conductor of the mail train and WHITE the engineer of the express train, while SANDS and CHASE are exculpated. The same seven gentlemen censure OLIVER CHARLICK, the President of the road "for the careless and irregular manner in which the trains are run, and consider that he is indirectly responsible for the above-mentioned catastrophe." In this censure the seven jurymen are joined by three others. A single juryman considers that the killing was owing not only to the carelessness of WHITE and RACE, but also to that of L. C. SANDS the conductor of the express train and CHASE engineer of the mail train. Another juryman fixes all the blame upon CHASE. Still another considers SANDS and WHITE guilty, but exonerates RACE and CHASE from all blame. And again, three jurymen, after condemning CHASE and RACE, recommend that "some more definite and decisive rule should be adopted by the leading officials relative to the running of irregular" or delayed trains. And finally, one juryman declines voting on the question of general management of the road, on the ground that that is "an improper question for the jury to determine."

Such is the result of an inquiry which has been looked to with unusual interest as not unlikely to bring to light some of the causes of railway murder. And, as it stands, the inquiry might as well have never been undertaken. Every one of the persons who are implicated can point to a dissentient opinion as to his guilt; and even Mr. CHARLICK, who, from his position, was supposed by simple people to have at least some knowledge of the conduct of the road, may shelter himself under the friendly shade of a jury that could not agree. Probably Mr. CHARLICK's own ideas are clear enough upon the subject; and it may be that had he resided on the line of the road, and traveled by it every day, the "general management" would hardly have been so fatally defective.

But after all, is not this jury investigation a melancholy farce? In the present instance it is worse than a farce, it is an outrage upon common sense. But suppose the "intelligent gentlemen" who were sworn to find out by whose agency five poor creatures were mangled to death had agreed. Suppose that they had so traced criminal neglect to some person or persons that a unanimous censure had become possible. Would any public advantage have accrued? Not at all. The guilty parties would only, after showing a decent appearance of regret, "and all that sort of thing," remember the affair as one wherein their usual good luck had not forsaken them.

It is quite time that a short, sharp, and decisive method be adopted for dealing with all cases of neglect involving the sacrifice of life and limb. That method is adopted abroad, and works extremely well. A railway president or other official who is responsible for a railway massacre ought to find himself in the hands, not of a little special debating society, so to speak, many of whom may be his neighbors or friends, and certainly seldom experts, but in the hands, in the *firm grip*, of a Public Prosecutor. The suggestion is not a new one; the need is as old as urgent, and the need will have to be supplied. Of course the matter is one in which the State Legislature should take the initiative, and we trust that some public spirited member will originate the necessary measure, and make its passage his peculiar care. But if the Legislature does not move, then the aid of Congress must be invoked. In fact there are reasons why the creation of Public Prosecutors, in such cases, might advantageously be left to Congress. The possible questions of jurisdiction, for instance; which might arise in the case of railways crossing more than one State, would be avoided.

Whatever is done, we trust that on the assembling of the legislative bodies, no time will be lost. For it is horrible that a railway ticket should be so often but a passport to the grave.

Sanitary and Social Reform.

The alarming increase of atrocious crimes, and the unblushing effrontery with which they are perpetrated, compel us to urge upon the attention of the public the consideration of the above-mentioned subject. It must be confessed, to the disgrace of the nation, that here even human life is at a discount, and strict obedience to the laws the exception rather than the rule. The enemies of Republicanism use the above facts as arguments against human liberty, and quote all our delinquencies as evidences of the necessity of despotism. Philanthropists and even statesmen are to be found who erringly attach to our form of government evils which properly belong only to ourselves; and attribute to false legislation, that which is indeed only a criminal neglect, on our part, of the enforcement of the just laws we have enacted, and which we profess, and ought if necessary, to be compelled to obey.

With the exception of imported crime, which is very considerable, the great and primal cause of demoralization in many of our cities, and more especially in this city, is unquestionably to be found in its tenement-houses, which, in many instances, are nests of filth and vice. They are the cesspools where the moral pestilence is generated which hangs like a black pall over New-York. As yet, the disease has not, as in Great Britain, affected the country also. It is to be hoped that it is here bounded by the limits of our larger cities, and that its extreme malignancy is confined to the precincts where it is generated. But moral malarias are far more subtle than physical. This plague of civilization exists in the Fifth-avenue as well as in the Five Points, and there is no doubt it culls its victims from brown-stone palaces as well as from hovels. Events prove it is now to be met with in Wall as well as in Cherry-street; in the banker's parlor as well as in the liquor-dealer's saloon.

The remedy for this fearful state of things suggests itself. The first steps are to improve the sanitary and social conditions of human existence in this city. These must precede moral, and experience will prove that they ought to have preceded mental reform. They will, properly executed, require a large outlay of capital, but even pecuniarily they can be proved to be less costly than those evils which it is proposed, by their means, to decrease if not to eradicate. On the hard ground of self-interest the masses can appeal to their wealthier brethren for effective aid in this crisis. Repeated warnings have been given of the dangers that are braved in persisting to maintain, by our passiveness, the present system. The angry and half-subdued riots of 1863—the railway train sacked, and the later raid on the Hudson, ought to be read by us as plainly as the writing on the wall of BELSHAZZAR's palace was by the prophet Daniel. But, let us hope there is yet time for repentance and amendment. It is true the city has lost its birthright by its immorality, and is glad to receive its police from the hands of the State. Some propose a further surrender of its proper powers. But these are no remedies, and they are a disgrace to our republicanism. Some movement must be originated which will supersede the present method of housing the majority of the working classes, which, as now existing, is a blot upon the civilization of the age. Christians will do well to remember that in the answer of the Saviour to the important question of St. John, the improvement of the physical condition of the people of Judea preceded their instruction. Let us follow the example and the time may come when a new church will be required near the Battery, and the lower end of the City of New-York again be brought under the influence of Christianity.

A Glance at the Future of Europe.

NAPOLEON I. said at St. Helena, that within fifty years Europe would be either Republican or Cossack; and Prince TALLEYRAND declared that the Russian Government (of his time) was a despotism tempered with assassination. Great changes have taken place since this prophecy and statement, though it is not impossible but that the former may be fulfilled. The government of NAPOLEON III. is assimilating with that of Russia, and there are indications that even that of Great Britain is following on the same track. But the Russia of to-day is very different from that of ALEXANDER I., or even that of NICHOLAS.

The freedom lately conferred by the present Emperor upon the masses of the population must unquestionably decrease the power of the nobility in the same proportion that it increases the political force of the people. The strength of the many will be still further augmented by the education they are now receiving under the auspices of the government. In a few years the distinctive classifications of the intermediate Powers will become greatly ameliorated, if not suppressed, and the government be constituted of representatives of the will of the people restricted and ruled by the hereditary power of the Czar.

In France, papers lately received inform us that NAPOLEON III. is following out a somewhat similar programme. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that rumor declares it to be the intention of the Emperor to grant liberal reforms, and further, that the changes under consideration are said to include a greater development of the liberty of the press and that of public meeting. If these surmises be verified, these also are accessions to the power of the people. In Great Britain the intermediate order of the nobility has been defeated by the manufacturing and commercial interests in the bill abrogating the duty on corn, and the returns of the late election may be quoted as another victory for the people. It was not without due consideration that the great commoner, Sir ROBERT PEEL, preferred in his will the request, that none of his family should be ennobled for his services to his country.

It will thus be perceived that in one respect there is certainly a similarity in the logic of events now transpiring in Europe. The power of the people is decidedly progressing in Russia, France and Great Britain. In the two former countries that power is held in check by the strong arm of the executive. In the latter, if the executive has not gained additional strength, it is evident that the British system of classification is passing away. That system has done its work toward the civilization of mankind, and was, at one time, the foremost footprint of modern nations. But the carriage has succumbed to the locomotive. Henceforth the one man power and centralization seem likely to predominate; in other words, despotism based upon the good will of the people. If it cultivate in the masses intelligence and morality, which are its natural checks, and, as occasion permits, disbands its standing armies, which are now out of all proportion to the means or ability of the commons to sustain, the European world will have no reason to regret the change, should even the latter portion of the great NAPOLEON's prediction be verified.

Gen. Carl Schurz in the South.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following:

PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1865.

Editor Philadelphia Inquirer—

SIR: I noticed in this morning's *Inquirer* that your correspondent from Washington makes the following statement in regard to the course pursued by Gen. CARL SCHURZ:

"It is understood that the course of Gen. CARL SCHURZ, now traveling in the South by orders from the Government, does not meet the approval of the President, and it is expected he will be recalled soon.

It is alleged he writes for the Northern newspapers his impressions of what he has seen, and publishes opinions as to what policy ought to be pursued toward the Southern States, instead of making his reports direct to the War Department, for the information of the President."

As an intimate friend and former personal Aid on his Staff, I would state, upon the authority of the General himself, that he first makes his report to the President, and all letters for the New York *Times* and Boston *Journal* (the only papers he writes for) pass through the President's hands, or those of the War Department. Respectfully,

FRED. TIEDMANN,
Late A. A.-Gen. on Gen. SCHURZ's Staff.

No letter from Gen. SCHURZ has appeared in the TIMES, unless one or two copied from the Boston *Advertiser* have been correctly attributed to him.—EDS. TIMES.

NOTES.

—We heard an absurd man, yesterday, remark that it was hot. We say absurd, not that the man was *per se* absurd, but because such a piece of supererogatory information was quite ridiculous. The mortal who did not ardently feel that yesterday was hot, need not trouble himself about his hereafter—it won't take the chill off his hyberborean blood. If we remember, we remarked yesterday that Summer did not yield with becoming grace to incoming Autumn—that she (Summer) spitefully clung to us, and fairly shriveled poor Autumn with her furnace glare. So did she, and more so, yesterday; for the air was smitten with her torrid breath and hung motionless, so entirely dead that one needed to hold a mirror to the face of Nature to be sure that respectable old spinster still breathed. When the Pompeiians were buried in ashes and lava, nineteen hundred years ago, they doubtless experienced about the sensations undergone yesterday by those hereabouts, except that the Pompeiians gave it up and slept with their forefathers, while "we 'uns" live to suffer other inflictions. To be serious—and really this is no joking matter—Sept. 2 was too much for uncomplaining endurance; it was a sort of totalization, an aggregating, a summing of all Summer hotness—a mass meeting of volcanic elements with the Sodomic ain, and the Babylonian furnace, and the nameless place seen by Apocalyptic seer, all mingled in one crucible—and in the centre of the bottom of that crucible was New-York. But the subject is too warm for us. Like the exstatic poet, we gasp for expression,

"And *panting* Time toils after us in vain."

—The Bohemians are not confined to New-York—they are evidently on sale away out West, as may be seen from the following paragraphs, sent by one of the fraternity to two papers of diametrically opposed politics in a famous city of that fair land. It seems that this Bohemian turned up at Columbus, on the day of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, and improved the occasion by sending dispatches as follows:

UNION DODGE.	DEMOCRATIC DODGE.
Special dispatch to The ——	*Special dispatch to The ——*
"The Democratic State Convention, to-day, was a complete fizzle. CHILTON A. WHITE, Lieutenant-Governor on the Long ticket, became disgusted with his honor. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was lionized as a temporary chairman, and made a speech against the Administration and the Republican party. Judge RUFUS RANNY was selected as permanent President, and spoke his piece, denouncing negro suffrage, extolling the laboring white masses, favoring equal taxation, &c."	"The Democratic State Convention, to-day, was the most imposing ever held in Ohio's capital, and one of the largest. Every part of the State was fully represented, and delegates are universally sanguine of the result of the convention. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was temporary chairman, and made a fine speech on taking the chair. Upon the permanent organization, Judge RANNEY was President. He made a powerful speech on the great questions of the day," &c., &c.

—The geographical problem of the age is no longer the source of the Nile, nor the Northwest passage, nor the open Polar sea; but it is to find, on all the earth, a State, country, town, or school district, where the people have *not* found "strong indications of oil"—meaning that odorous atrocity called petroleum. Oil discoveries constitute a third of every prominent business man's received correspondence; East, West, North and South the earth is all over oil, gushing with grease, palpitating with petroleum; you have only to bore and Terra will bear, to press and she will yield, to break her nap and up comes the naphtha, to probe and (probably) strike a vein, (sometimes the vein hoped for is a vain hope,) to gash and she will gush. "The earth hath bubbles, as the water has, and these are of them."—*McBeth.*

—Not beautiful was she, but with what pronounced tone she captivated the street. A very plain face, and rather sharp features, (and she wore green cardrops and a jockey,) but eyes like Summer noon, and a smile as pleasant as sunshine in January. A Juniah carriage, (without the pea-fowls,) and an air so mixed of condescension and dignity, that every one was left in blissful doubt whether to bless—or—or—bless again. Bobbs from Idaho watched her, as she glittered up the street, like the silver of his wild home, and said Bobbs, said he, (Bobbs is cultivating literature,) "Don't she remove the discarded linen from the garden shrubbery?" We couldn't answer; Choctaw is not one of our accomplishments.

—"What's in a name?" queried W. S. There is to be a gathering of the Hoyt family by and by at Stamford, Conn., and the projectors invite all who have the names Hoyt, Hoit, Hoi-double-t, Hoyt, ditto double-t, Hyat, and likewise double-t, Hait and two t's, and Haight also. Evidently they mean to drive a double-t'm.

— Any one passing up or down West Broadway cannot help noticing the numerous holes in the pavement of that much-abused thoroughfare. Throughout the entire length of the street, from Canal to Chambers street, we recently counted no less than twenty-six equine traps, caused by a displacement of the old-fashioned trap pavement. The street is filled with the loose stones from these holes, to the detriment of horseflesh, and causing an unnecessary amount of "swear" among the drivers. We used to have an inspector of pavements. Has the office been abolished, or is the salary so small that that important official cannot see what is palpable to every passer by?

—Major HORATIO KING, who served as Quartermaster in the army with rare ability; who was reported by Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. AUGUR the "best Quartermaster in the valley," has laid aside his sword and put out a modest lawyer's shingle in Wall-street. He is connected in business with his father, who for nearly a quarter of a century stood at the helm of the Post-office Department, and is now regarded as one of the best lawyers in Washington.

—A Boston pedagogue is puzzled at the salaries of customs officers in New-York, and wonders why some men get $1,095 a year. Suppose he recalls the old Tammany cry of "two dollars a day and roast-beef," and by computing the beef rations at one dollar, cyphers out the alarming fact that the officers get just three dollars a day?

—Says an Eastern paper: "The drought in Maine is severe, and the cows are the first to suffer by it." Just our case, exactly; but the milkmen find a convenient counter-irritant at the Croton hydrant. Cows may suffer, but consumers of milk would get just as much—whatever it is—if the cows were pastured on the desert of Sahara.

—There is a terrible squabble in the Tammany wigwam. Mr. Inspector BOOLE and the ramifications of the Street Department are tugging ear and ear with the Finance Department of the dear old organization. Work it up lively, boys; there will be plenty of fun in the Fall, but just at present the party needs a sensation.

—The building situate at the intersection of Greenwich and Seventh avenues has been "shored up" with seven or eight immense pieces of timber. Why not pull down a building requiring so much assistance in standing, and at the same time get rid of a frightful looking trap for the pedestrian?

—It takes some of our rural friends a long time to appreciate a fact. We find an exchange crediting HENRY WARD BEECHER, as editor of the *Independent*, with a lot of matter about President JOHNSON. Mr. BEECHER resigned the editorship over a year ago.

LONG BRANCH.

A Last Word—The Fashionables Departing—Room for "Common People"—Dancing and Colds—Social Reserve—Preparations for Next Season—Bigger Hotels and Bigger Steamboats.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

"One word at parting, dearest." (This is the remark made by the young man to the tail of his new coat, when he found that his dulcinea locked the door with that garment caught in the crack; time, 1 A. M.; the question being, whether to ring up the house and incur paternal ire; to wait till morning with a similar prospect; or to cut off the coat-tail; the latter alternative being chosen, and the coat-tail severed with fond reluctance.) To-day I tear myself away from Long Branch, with a word of farewell to the "Doctor," (and if you don't know who *he* is, ask anybody at the "Branch,") with a tear in my eye and an empty purse in my pocket, leaving beautiful memories behind, and my heart, I think, strolling still along that sandy shore, where the surf makes its sad, sweet music, and white shells and many-hued pebbles tempt the touch. Romeo wrote Juliet good-bye on a bleached oyster-shell, if memory serves me right; or if he didn't, it was SHAKESPEARE's fault.

To-day, large numbers of people leave Long Branch to return no more. Indeed, they have been leaving for several days past, and that jaunty little *Neversink* has had all it could do to carry the crowd of home-flyers. The hop season culminated, as I told you in my last, with last week; the peerless hop at the Metropolitan on Thursday night was followed by one hardly less *recherché* on Friday night at the Mansion—one larger and more "spready," if less select and elegant. It is generally admitted that Long Branch has never seen a season of such brilliance as the present; but with the departure of the grand crowd of fashionables will commence a season of the heartiest enjoyment on the part of the oldest frequenters of the place—those who "know the ropes." It is not from choice that I leave to-day, for well I know that now begins the shooting season, and the season also of greater comfort at hotels. Mark this, ye who intend going to Long Branch still this season. The hotels will be prepared to give you a room now where you can swing a cat, if you want to perform that celebrated gymnastic exercise. And it there are no more grand hops, it is a comfort to know that there will be no more grand seasons of perspiration, followed by grand nasal obstructions and tribulations, (vulgate, colds in the head,) such as that which tortures your correspondent at the present writing. I desire to record my solemn protest against the practice of dancing at watering-places in Summer; it is suicidal. I have danced but at one hop since I have been here, and I fully appreciate the relation existing between hops and bier; I shall recline upon my bier very soon if this cold don't let me up. (Funny pun; one of SAXE's oldest; he stole it from HOOD, so it must be a good one.) But I really think that half the good done by sea-side watering-places in counterbalanced by damages via the evening dances in weather when any ball-room must be like an oven, with its grove of gleaming gaslights, under whose influence the dancers become fearfully heated, and then stroll out on the shore, where the damp sands and the cool sea breeze bring present comfort and prospective consumption.

Some complaints are made by visitors to Long Branch of a lack of sociability on the part of those brought together here by accident. The easy acquaintance-making of Cape May or Saratoga is not so prevalent at this resort. In one view, there is a commendability about this; but in a merely pleasure-seeking aspect, it is not the most agreeable state of things possible. I am far from being an advocate of loosely-made friendships; but, on the other hand, I deprecate that frigid code of morals which estimates every man a knave and every woman a fool, and makes it a high offence for a gentleman to address a civil word to a lady without an introduction. I am not going to moralize to-day, however; I haven't time.

Great preparations are to be made for the next summer season, in the way of hotel accommodations and transportation. I hear of several "additions and enlargements" contemplated by the monarchs who receive the tribute of guests at $4 a day. The Metropolitan is going to do what riches sometimes do—"take wings"—or a wing. It (the wing) is to be three stories high, forty feet wide, and two hundred feet long, reaching quite to the railroad track, so that the trains will stop at the very door. The first floor will contain a dining-room capable of seating eight hundred persons, and the upper floors will be used for lodging-rooms. A new drive is also being constructed—a road five miles long, and fifty feet wide, macadamized, and running along the shore in front of the principal hotels, inside the old sand road. Those who have visited the Branch will realize at once how immensely this will add to the lively character of the scene, when carriages and equestrians will throng the smooth drive at the fashionable hour, and the brilliant cavalcade which now seeks a back road will pass in review of the hotel piazzas. I am glad to know that the new line of steamboat and rail is such an entire success—a fact in great part due to the able and courteous management of the gentlemen who have the route in hand. Next Summer you will see a large and handsome steamer take the place of the *Newersink*, and if it has the same officers who manage the latter boat, I can testify beforehand that "all will be well with it."

And so good-bye to delightful Long Branch—to its bathing and its beauties—to its dancing and its drives—to its fast men and its fishermen—to its hotels and its houris—to its beach and its brunettes and blondes. Good-bye to "the Doctor," to long and genial COOPER, to brown-faced, honest-souled "SAM"—to Fitz-Friaky farewell, and to Araminta adieu. *Vive, vale!*

WILHELM.

Boat Race at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Sept. 2.

In the great four-oared boat race, to-day, the shell *Thetis*, of Indiantown, won by half a length. The lapstreak *James A. Harding*, of Carleton, was second; the *George B. McClellan*, of Boston, was third, and the shell *Amphitrite*, of St. John, was last. The water was calm and the race close throughout, the four boats coming in within fifteen seconds of each other. The distance rowed was four and-a-half miles, and the time was twenty-nine minutes. The race was generally considered as the finest ever rowed in this harbor.

THE NEW-JERSEY MINERAL REGION.

Iron, Zinc, Franklinite, Lead, Copper, Graphite.

Effects of War and Peace on Domestic Industry.

BOONTON; ROCKAWAY DOVER, FRANKLIN, &C.

WHAT IS DONE WITH THE ORE.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCKAWAY, Morris County, N. J., Wednesday, August 23, 1865.

I write this from a small, straggling, and seemingly finished village of 300 or 400 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Morris Canal, and on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, about 45 miles from Hoboken. Elevated some 500 feet above tide-water, and nearly surrounded by hills or mountains as many feet high, it offers the metropolitan tourist abundance of fresh, bracing air, tolerably good scenery, with sufficient elbow-room, if he be fond of solitude or in search of adventure. It forms an entrance to the mining region from the east, the iron-mines being almost within sight of the spot where I am writing. A machine-shop and foundry, belonging to Messrs. LATHROP, ORAM & HOAGLAND, are now in operation, employing about 25 hands. A rolling-mill, owned by Mr. CONDIT, of Millburne, and formerly employing from 50 to 75 persons, was also actively engaged during the war; but for some weeks has been doing nothing.

In order to take in the works at Boonton, my route hither followed the line of the canal—a mode of traveling recommended by its supreme safety, there being neither collision with loss of life, as on the Housatonic Railroad, nor destructive fires, as on the *Wm. Nelson*, nor wholesale scalding and drowning, as on the *Arrow*. If you make only two and a half knots an hour, you have the proud satisfaction of knowing that at any moment you may leap ashore, and walk three or four. In time, one becomes used to the very moderate speed, and (barring the heat,) can chase away very pleasantly an afternoon over a newspaper or a novel, now and then lifting his eye to admire the richly laden valleys, or the green mountains leaning against the western sky. As I passed out of the lowlands into the Highlands proper, the sun set behind a bank of murky clouds; and shortly afterward flashes of lightning from the southern and western horizons, shooting across the sky, announced the welcome intelligence that the reign of heat and dust, for this season, had ended; that we were about to pass out of Summer into sober Autumn—the true dividing line between these seasons being a heavy rain-storm, which visits these latitudes about the 20th of August, seldom varying more than three or four days from that date.

The village of Boonton, about seven miles north of Morristown, is by all odds the most picturesque in the State, and has few equals in this respect anywhere. Perched on the slope and crest of a hill 300 feet high, it commands an admirable prospect in every direction, particularly toward the northeast and southwest. At its base the canal passes along, and at its flank the Rockaway River (a tributary of the Passaic) occupies a natural depression through the hills, the channel being deepened until in places it has become a wild gorge, along which the waters, after rains, tumble and foam, and beat with relentless fury. In the course of a mile or so this stream falls fully 200 feet, finally emerging from mountain, glen, ravine and precipice on the lowlands, as a modest, tranquil river.

The village contains a population of about 2,000 souls, probably as orderly and intelligent a community of working bees as is to be found anywhere. It has its full quota of churches and schools, though not as yet the inevitable newspaper. The streets are not as well graded and paved as Broadway; but the houses are nearly all tidy, while not a few evince evidence of good taste as well as wealth on the part of the proprietors or occupants. Two large halls, well fitted up, afford the necessary facilities for amusements, lectures, &c., &c.

The people of this village, and indeed of the whole township, (Pequannock,) are Republican in politics, probably giving FREMONT and LINCOLN the largest majorities of any township in the State. Mr. JOHN HILL has served in the Legislature with profit to the community and credit to himself, and from what I can gather his career in that capacity is not yet ended.

The prosperity of the village arises from the nail factory—one of the largest and most successful concerns in the country. The buildings extend nearly a quarter of a mile between the canal and the river, and take in a tract of ten or twelve acres. The whole establishment, together with a large tract of mineral lands, on which are the Swede, the Hope, the Mount Pleasant, the Beach Glen, and other mines, is owned by Messrs. FULLER, LORD & Co., whose office is in Greenwich-street, N. Y.

Let us begin at the beginning. The proprietors dig their own ore from the hills, mostly convenient to the canal and within eight miles of the village. By means of their own boats it is conveyed to the works. Lime for fluxing is procured at points about thirty miles west, and brought by canal to the ground. Small quantities of franklinite, from Sussex County, are also brought down by the same mode of transportation. These ores are duly mixed and thrown into the blast furnace. On dark nights the glare arising from this mouth of the bottomless pit (to appearance) is such that it lights up a good part of the village, and may be seen illuminating the sky for many miles in different directions. The product of this furnace has reached eighteen tons per day of metal, and before closing for repairs, a short time since, it had run four years and nine months without interruption—the longest period, it is believed, ever attained by any furnace in the United States. No wonder that its breast and sides were well scarred from the effects of the contending elements within. The whole concern has since been thoroughly overhauled, and the upper portion is being entirely reconstructed. Probably another month will elapse before it can be lighted up anew.

A second blast-furnace has also been commenced on the same premises; but it is not contemplated to finish it the present year.

The quantity of pig-iron turned out last year amounted to 5,969 tons. This department of the works is under charge of Mr. H. C. JENKINS.

Next in order, following the natural descent, is the foundry, also undergoing repairs. The heavy rollers, wheels, and other castings for the immense and varied machinery on the premises, are turned out here. Mr. PAUL GLOVER has charge of this department.

The puddling-furnaces and rolling-mill cover probably an acre of ground, and are objects of great interest to those who have never before witnessed operations of the sort. To describe minutely the various processes would be out of place. Enough that the pig-iron, combined with scrap, which has been cut up into small pieces, is placed in the furnace with the coal; and, after melting, is agitated by the puddler, by means of his long, heavy poker, until it becomes fibrous, and collects in large lumps like butter on the top of churned milk. After passing some hours through this Tophet, the metal is brought out in masses of about one hundred pounds each, and wheeled on an iron barrow to the rollers, which seize it with as much avidity as a hungry dog would a good m at bone, and pass it through broader and thinner grooves, until the iron comes out a plate about eight feet long, ten inches broad, and of the required thickness for nail-making. Meantime it has ceased to fizz, and crackle, and sparkle with rage as at the outset; it has also exchanged its original fiery hue for a blushing red, which, however, in spite of its subdued appearance, one would do well not to approach too closely, as contact will damage either fingers or patent-leathers.

From the rolling-mill these sheets are transported by rail to the nail-shops, on entering which they are made to pass under a slashing-machine, and cut into strips of various lengths and breadths, according to the sizes of the nails to be cut. The strips are then served round to the nail-makers, each of whom attends a machine. The clatter of these, when in operation, is such as to put an effectual quietus on all idle conversation; and if it were otherwise, the activity of their attendants is such that nobody would think of taking time to utter one monosyllable to the hour. The force of the old saying, "as busy as a nailer," was never understood until these machines came into operation. In brief, the strip of iron, held by a pair of tongs, is turned by hand about *four times every second*, or as often as the chisel descends to cut a nail. This done, another part of the same machine strikes it a blow to form its head. It drops down into a vessel beneath the nailer's feet, and is ready to be barreled and sent to market.

The keg factory is a good-sized building, at the lower extremity of the works. Each of the vessels made, contains 100 pounds of nails. The number of casks turned out last year was 173,000, doubtless the largest product of any similar establishment in the United States, or perhaps in the world.

Mr. WM. G. LATHROP is general agent on the premises; Mr. PHILIP WOOTTEN has charge of the furnace and forge; Mr. G. W. ESTON is outside superintendent; Mr. G. M. GAGE has charge of the saw-mill, and Mr. H. W. CRANE of the transportation.

When in full blast, the number of men employed in all departments, including miners and canal men, is usually about 700; at present, on account of making repairs, this force has been largely reduced. But it is understood that a healthy demand for nails still exists, although prices have fallen considerably since the war closed. During the whole of last year, cut nails were sold for about the same price as common plate iron.

Wages have undergone some reduction during the season—say from ten to twenty-five per cent. Most of the work is done by the piece. For cutting a cask of fine threepenny nails, the rate now paid is $1 44. A boy can learn the trade in a few months. Some men run four or five machines, employing apprentices on them, while they oversee and sharpen the tools. Others never rise above the management of their own machines.

The proprietors are popular and honorable as employers. It is stated that during the revulsion of 1857, while crowds were seeking employment, wages never fell below the standard that had prevailed for years. At least, I am assured that such was the case in one leading department of the works.

The want of railroad facilities to reach the mines and the City of New-York, has long been felt. The canal is closed half the year, and is a slow machine at best. A daily stage connects with the Morris and Essex Railroad at Denville; but this is traveling by the horse-shoe route, as Newark or Paterson could be reached by directly going half the distance. Some years ago, an agitation was created to build a line up the valley of the Passaic from Paterson to Boonton and Danville; but for want of encouragement on the the part of capitalists, the scheme fell through. There are few sections in the country which offer greater natural advantages for railway business than this, passing through Little Falls, where the Passaic has a total fall of forty feet, and where two large factories are already in operation; while the water-power of Boonton is far from being exhausted. Already business enough exists to make the work remunerative from the first day.

Nevertheless, men of means in New-Jersey have preferred to send their surplus funds to *the oil regions*, where these are securely invested, in many cases not only for time but for eternity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company have at length promised to bestir themselves in the matter. Next year, it is announced, the section between Danville and Boonton will be positively built. This promise has been made year after year for a long time; but perhaps something may come of it in 1866. The understanding is that it will be extended thence to Little Falls and Bloomfield, from which a branch extends to Newark. This will furnish a new line for that company several miles shorter, and much easier as to grades and curves, than their present one by way of Orange. It will also draw the business of a considerable section of the upper country to Newark. Should these dull delays continue as aforetime, it is hoped that the Patterson and Newark Railroad Company, recently organized, will be able to extend their line into the interior sufficiently far to reach Boonton and the iron region. That a country so rich, if not inexhaustible, in its mineral wealth, with such magnificent waterfalls, such fertile soil, too, in the lowlands, should continue undeveloped within sight of Trinity steeple, is a marvelous and painful fact, to be accounted for only by the apathy of the people in bringing their resources properly before the public, and taking hold themselves in good earnest.

W. W.

PERSONAL.

—On Thursday, the 23d, the wife of Mr. WINTER, a butcher in North Easton, who had been sick for two weeks with typhoid fever, during an attack of delirium, got up from her bed, took a razor and cut her throat, from the effects of which she died in about two hours. To add to his calamities, on the next day Mr. WINTER's barn, from some cause unknown, caught fire and was entirely consumed, together with six or eight tons of hay, $4,000 worth of hides, ice-house, slaughter-house, &c. His horses and carriages were saved. Mr. WINTER'S loss by the fire cannot be less than $6,000, though he was probably insured. Mr. WINTER has but recently recovered from a severe attack of typhoid.

—Arrangements have been made for a general gathering at Stamford, Conn., in the Summer of 1866, of the various branches and members of the HOYT family. In the meantime, the Committee of Arrangements invite their kinsmen in different parts of the country to a correspondence, with the view of promoting that acquaintance which will bring to the knowledge of the committee any names or facts that may give interest to the reunion contemplated. Communications should be sent to W. C. HOYT, chairman of the committee, Stamford, Conn., or JAMES HOYT, Secretary, Orange, N. J.

—Miss EMMA LATIMER, of Edgefield, Tenn., is to be tried on the following interesting charge: "Disloyalty. Specification: In this, that she, the said EMMA LATIMER, a citizen of Edgefield, Tenn., on or about the 4th day of July, 1865, tear down and trample under her feet, with intent to express contempt for the same, the American flag, which had been put up in honor of the anniversary of the national independence of the United States. This at the house of A. R. LATIMER in Edgefield, Tenn."

—The Danville *Appeal* urges the election of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to the Presidency of the Danville Railroad, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of LEWIS E. HARVIE, Esq. The *Appeal* says he is well qualified for the position, and that his election would be beneficial to the interests of the company, as well as gratifying to a large number of admiring friends.

—The St. Louis papers tell a very romantic story of a woman who has come to that city from Springfield, Mass., to hunt up a young man whom she furnished with money to go into business, expecting that he would ultimately marry her. She first fell in love with him when she had a husband of her own, and it is said that the connection then went further than it should have done. Now she is determined to make him toe the mark, if she has to make a second Miss HARRIS of herself.

—A Mrs. RAWSON, of Leroy, N. Y., was visiting her brother at Greigsville. As she started for church, on Sunday, in a carriage, with two other ladies and three children, the horse took fright and ran through a lane against a gate, when they were all thrown out. Mrs. RAWSON'S neck was broken, and she died instantly. Mrs. PLINY BOYD was severely bruised, and the others slightly.

—The rebel nest in Montreal is becoming fuller every day. BEVERLEY TUCKER, CARROLL, GEO. SANDERS, DR. BLACKBURN, DR. PALLEN, ex-Gov. WESCOTT, H. S. FOOTE and other less prominent men have been there some time. ROBERT E. LEE is expected, and JEFF. DAVIS' family are stated by the Montreal *Gazette* to be quietly living at the Donegana Hotel.

—TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, late a Captain in the rebel artillery, and a nephew of Gen. BEAUREGARD, was arrested a few days ago by the Federal authorities while leaving New-Orleans for this city. A person of the same name—if not the same individual—lately became a naturalized subject of the Emperor of Mexico.

—A Mrs. GARDNER, of Malta, Ill., while upon a load of hay with a pitchfork in her hands, was thrown off by the horses starting. In falling, she struck upon the tines of the fork in such a way that one of them passed through her body, the end coming out at her back. The wound was supposed to be fatal, but the woman was alive a week after the accident.

—Brown University is to have a portrait of OLIVER CROMWELL, whose name is identified with the early history of Rhode Island. It is to be copied from one in possession of Earl DE GREY, that has lately been on exhibition in London, and is esteemed a remarkably fine likeness of the great Protector. The Earl has hitherto refused permission to copy it.

—DICK TURNER, the notorious turnkey of Libby Prison, is still a prisoner in Richmond, notwithstanding the statement that he succeeded in getting to Europe at the time of his escape, about two months since. He was recaptured, and has been confined ever since in a cell 8 by 12 feet, seen by and seeing only the surgeon, who daily visits him.

—Mr. W. D. PAULDING, who was so seriously injured by the collision on the Hudson River Road near Irvington, some weeks since, that amputation of both legs was necessary, has commenced a suit against the company for $100,000 damages.

—Hon. HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, of Massachusetts, received a letter, a few days since, inclosing $30, which the writer says was overpaid him from a misinterpretation of a law. The letter has no date or signature.

—Mine host MAIN, of the Ballard House, Richmond, Va., is about to marry a niece of JENNY LIND.

—A woman who was under examination as a witness before a Western police-court was interrogated by the magistrate as to whether she was the wife of the respondent. She replied: "I suppose I'm his wife *by brevet!*"

—At Bordentown, N. J., THOMAS PIPHER and JOHN NEEDHAM were shooting on the Joseph Bonaparte estate, when PIPHER'S gun went off accidentally, wounding NEEDHAM so that he died in an hour. PIPHER has been made insane by the sad occurrence.

—Mr. LOUIS SCHADE, one of the counsel for WIRZ, the Andersonville jailer, was formerly the editor of a short-lived daily newspaper in Chicago, and subsequently a lawyer in Iowa. He is a German. WIRZ is a Swiss.

—Mr. DUNLAP, a Baltimore merchant, left Norwich, Conn., on Friday, with a cargo of Maltese kittens, to supply the demand in Baltimore, where the feline species are very scarce.

—WM. JOSEPH BIBB, son of Hon. B. S. BIBB one of the most prominent men of Montgomery, Ala., has been appointed Postmaster at that city, and has entered upon his duties.

—Gen. CURTISS has struck a vein. He has ascertained the whereabouts, near Lynchburgh, of $78,000 in bullion, formerly belonging to the rebel government.

—The authorities at New-Orleans have released from prison CHARLES W. REED, who performed the bold exploit of running the rebel ram *Webb* past that city.

—THOMAS HANLON, who recently met with an accident at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, has quite recovered, and will be ready to perform on the stage again next week.

—Mr. J. B. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, the well-known publisher, has gone to Europe with his family. His trip is partly one of pleasure and partly one of business.

—A petition has been sent to the President by DICK MCCANN, appealing for protection while he is in East Tennessee. It was signed by a number of citizens.

—A Canadian paper says that GEORGE THOMPSON, the English Abolitionist, has an interest in a patent lucifer match factory in Massachusetts, which is making him rich in his old age.

—Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER is reported to have given $50,000 o the mining department of Harvard College.

—Many of the farmers around Petersburgh, Va., will not plow up their lands for fear of striking unexploded shells.

—Mr. WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, a brother of the President, has received the appointment of Surveyor of Customs, at Velasco, Texas.

—JOHN W. SYME and A. M. KEILEY, both ex-editors, have announced themselves as candidates for Congress from the Petersburgh district in Virginia.

—MARY SARGENT has been arrested at Auburn because she will insist on wearing the breeches. She prefers them because they are "so convenient."

"Hear the other Side."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perceiving that your columns are open to the public on the subject of the late "Railroad Disasters," and as the comments which have already appeared in them seem to be unusually severe, and sometimes not warranted by facts, the writer trusts that you will also permit a few words to see the light on the other side of the question, in palliation rather than in defence. The vilest criminals are appointed counsel to protect their interests, and, though justly indignant, it will not be unbecoming in the press to set forth anything that can be said in mitigation of its late sweeping censure, before the grand jury of the people.

There are two crimes which are justly charged against the directors or managers of railroads or their employes, or both, which juries have declared to have been the causes of the long list of the late deplorable accidents: they are parsimony and neglect of duty. Simple as these words appear, they have cost this nation about one man killed and five wounded per day throughout the past year. It is no wonder the public is indignant on beholding this frightful catalogue of horror. It is no wonder it demands and seeks for victims. But why are railroad managers parsimonious? For the benefit of the stockholders. If the number of officials on every road were doubled, unquestionably the public would run less danger; but when the dividends were diminished in consequence the stockholders would soon see that the management of the road passed into other hands. Who demands large dividends? The public. Who demands perfect safety? The public. It is manifest that to fully secure the former a very considerable portion of the latter must be relinquished. Extremely careful attention to all the details of the track, the rail, the turnouts, the switches, the cars and the engines is perfectly requisite,—but it all costs money. It is certain that in Great Britain or France more than four times the number of employes per one hundred miles of road are engaged to attend to such details than are here provided. It is easy to say that European railroads are safer. Of course they are under such circumstances. It may be added that in Great Britain the parliamentary trains run also at cheaper rates of fare. They also stop a considerable time at every station, perform their journey, in most cases, no faster than the old mail coaches, and are so shamefully deficient in comforts (purposely so to discommode the passengers) that no American would ride in them. But how about the first-class trains? The cost of riding in them may be estimated at three and sometimes four times the expense per mile that is here permitted by law. Of course all decent passengers are forced into them and the second-class trains for reasons above stated. It is admitted that the British cars are heavier and more strongly built, but it is very questionable, in case of collision, whether they can be reckoned upon as advantages, or whether they add to the public security.

These facts are stated only in mitigation of the public censure, and are not a plea for sanctioning the crime of homicide. It is easy to diminish accidents by railroads by inflicting heavy damages. Our courts often affix a price to human honor, why not to human mutilation and to human life? No candid man can call these crimes murders or assassinations who understands either language or law. They are not strictly—that is, legally—manslaughters. They are homicides. But homicide is a fearful crime, and, in this case, from its magnitude, horrible. It must be stopped. It is submitted that the best way to arrest its progress is by assessing heavy damages on all railroads where such accidents occur, the proceeds to be divided and awarded to the parties injured and the legal representatives of those who are killed. Of course, cases of willful guilt, if there be any such, ought to be and are otherwise provided against.

JUSTICE.

Churches in August.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Observer" touches a very important subject. How does it happen that so large a number (nearly all) of our Protestant churches have so large a portion of fashionable members? They go out of town, and nobody is left but the sexton, and he locks the door!

Some one ought to write the history of the Presbyterian and Dutch Churches in this city, and too many would be found to have:

1. Sold the graves of their ancestors, and carted off the bones.

2. With this tainted money they have built splendid churches up town, mostly on Fifth-avenue.

3. These said churches are filled with costly pews, and rented from $150 to $300 per annum, so that only rich men can afford to go to Heaven.

In fact, if a poor man or woman should dare to intrude into one of them, the high-priced sexton would treat themso that they would not come again. I know for a fact that an educated and refined lady and pure Christian, who became reduced in worldly wealth, was told by one of the elders that she had better go to the Mission Church, as they were crowded!

4. It is a fact, that, with the exception of the Catholics, the Episcopalians and Methodists in this city, the poor do not attend our churches.

Now, what is the remedy? Shall we not build costly temples in which to worship God? Certainly. More costly, more grand, more beautiful than ever.

Rich men ought to *give* largely of their wealth for this object, not *subscribe*, as they now do, and take it out in pews, at valuation. Let there be no private property in churches.

Let no church be dedicated that is not free of debt. What a farce, to give to God a house mortgaged to some capitalist!

Let there be no pew rents in our *rich* churches, but on the first Sunday of each year let the rich put money enough on the plate to pay the expenses for the year to come. Then the churches would be free! When August came, the congregation would not be out of town, and more than one-half of them being poor, would demand that the churches be kept open the year round. ANOTHER OBSERVER.

AUG. 30, 1865.

Arrival of the Morning Star from New-Orleans.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. HORATIO NELSON, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port last night, with passengers and 2,000 bales cotton to J. A RAYNOR.

Left New-Orleans, [Saturday, Aug. 26: 10 P. M., crossed the bar Southwest Pass, Sunday, 7 A. M.: 15 miles from Southwest Pass, passed steamship *Star of the Union*, for New-York.

Twenty-five miles south of Hatteras, spoke British ship *Emma*, steering onrtheast. The *Morning Star* has experienced heavy northeast gales from Mattnilla to Hatteras.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING CLERK.

JOHN TIETJEN, a young German who was employed as clerk and bar-tender for PETER CAULKIN, was apprehended, yesterday morning, by Policeman SANDS, of the Ninth Precinct, and Mr. CAULKIN appeared before Justice LEDWITH and made affidavit that on Friday night he left $200 in a cigar-box under the counter in his grocery, and that TIETJEN was seen to break open the box and take its contents. The accused, who professed to be perfectly innocent, was committed in default of bail.

SHOOTING IN MERCER-STREET.

York Mootnie, otherwise WILLIAM LAWTON, a seaman, was taken into custody by Policeman CARPENTER, of the Eighth Ward, on Friday night, for shooting WILLIAM HUBBARD and JOSEPH PREMAN, soldiers, while they were standing in Mercer-street, near the State Soldiers' Home. LAWTON said that he did not know that the pistol was loaded, and that the shooting was accidental. One ball took effect in Mr. HUBBARD'S left foot, cutting off a toe. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

ROBBED AT HIS THRESHOLD.

Mr. WILLIAM HALLIGAN, of No. 321 West Twenty-seventh-street, made affidavit against WILLIAM MCKENNA, of No. 323 West Twentieth-street, a youth of only 12 years, alleging that while he was asleep on the stoop at his dwelling, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, young MCKENNA robbed him of his wallet. The prisoner and an alleged confederate, one THOMAS OWENS, were arrested by Policeman DEMAREST, and both were committed to answer.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Policeman SCHOLES, of the Eighth Ward, arrested JOHN HUGHES, on complaint of Mr. JOSEPH H. STANLEY, of No. 27 Sullivan-street, alleging that HUGHES had been concerned in robbing him of $203. On the person of the prisoner the officer found six silver spoons marked "C. Vibbard," which are supposed to have been stolen from the steamboat of that name. The prisoner was committed for examination.

CHARGE OF OUTRAGE.

VALENTINE RITCHIE, of No. 25 Lispenard-street, barber, was arrested by Policeman MCARTHUR, of the Second District Police Court, and the father of LENA LUTZ, a child of 11 years, appeared and made oath that the prisoner assaulted his child on the 10th of August last. Dr. MARTINACHE, a French physician, sent in letters saying that he had made an examination and arrived at the conclusion that the child had not been seriously injured by the assault, and RITCHIE, who insists that he can prove an alibi, having, as he says, been in Newark at the time of the alleged assault, waived examination, and was committed for trial. RITCHIE alleges that this suit is part of a conspiracy to extort money.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE WITHOUT LICENSE.

Policeman JOHN H. MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, appeared in court with EMIL ELMSDORFF, of No. 136 West Thirty-second-street, keeper of an intelligence-office, and two countrymen made complaint alleging that the prisoner had cheated them, having taken one dollar from each, and sent one to Brooklyn and the other to Newark in quest of situations which had no existence. ELMENSDORFF having no license, Officer MCCARTY made complaint on this head, and he was given the option of paying the legal fine of $50 or giving bonds in $500 to appear for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBERY IN ELDRIDGE-STREET.

Mr. DAVID SCHWARTS, of No. 521 Greenwich-street, made affidavit that on Friday night, while he was passing through Eldridge-street he encountered FERDINAND HERDSMAN, of No. 223 Delancy-street, and HERDSMAN seized him by the throat, thrust one hand into his pantaloons pocket, and stole his pipe and wallet, the latter containing all the money he had on his person. HERDSMAN then fled and made his escape. He was arrested, yesterday, by Officer SMITH, of the Third District Court, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The New-York Soldiers' Depot—Col. Colyer Removed—Letter from Him to the Governor.

For some days past it has been rumored among those interested in the State Soldiers' Depot Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, that the efficient Superintendent of that institution had been or was about to be relieved from duty. These rumors went for what they were worth until yesterday, when the following letter from GOV. FENTON to Col. COLYER came to hand:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Aug. 31, 1865.

Col. Vincent Colyer, Superintendent N. Y. State Soldiers' Depot:

In view of the fact that the war has been successfully terminated and the necessities growing out of the same have become greatly lessened, and that there must be a corresponding reduction of employes as well as expenses, I have come to the conclusion that I shall not require your services in connection with the New-York Soldiers' Depot beyond the date of the receipt of this communication.

You will therefore immediately turn over to J. L. PREVOST, Corresponding Secretary of the Depot, who will act as temporary superintendent, all property of every description in your possession belonging or loaned to the State, accompanied with invoice, excepting such medical stores as may have been received by the surgeon, and for which he is responsible, taking his receipt therefor in duplicate, one copy of which will be returned to the Quartermaster-General's office. You will also turn over to him all orders, instructions, official papers, memorandas or money, or valuables belonging to soldiers, which may have come into your possession as superintendent of the depot. In case there are any outstanding bills which you have not paid, or any orders given to you by any parties, you will report the same to the Quartermaster-General, or if there are any unpaid bills and no orders have been given, you will report the fact. In compliance with previous instructions, you will also report to me the amount of voluntary subscriptions received and disbursed by you since your appointment. You will be paid for your services up to and including the 5th day of September, 1865.

In closing our official connection, which is not caused by any dissatisfaction with the discharge of your official duties, nor by any lack of confidence in your zeal and integrity, I take occasion to express my thanks for the energy displayed in providing for returning soldiers, and your successful effort to afford special relief.

Yours, very truly, R. E. FENTON.

The precise cause for this action of the Governor's is not known, but the letter removing the Colonel from office explicitly states that it was not caused by any lack of confidence. Thus any malicious slanders that interested parties may circulate, (as they have already done,) are nailed at once. The evening papers yesterday published a report that Col. MANLY, of Albany, had been appointed Col. COLYER'S successor, but we opine that the news is premature. Col. COLYER retires from the position he has held so long, with credit to himself and the State, conscious that he carries with him the respect and love of every soldier who has received aid and comfort from him while in the agency. Having so nearly completed the good work of attending to the wants of our returning heroes, he can retire with pride and satisfaction.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ENTERPRISE, OF BROOKLYN.

The return game between these clubs was played yesterday at Brooklyn, on the Capitoline grounds, and was won by the Actives, by a score of 28 to 18, in a full game of nine innings. The first game played at Hoboken was won by the Actives, by a score of 27 to 12, but yesterday the Enterprise boys did better. Both clubs had out good nine, although the Actives were minus the services of WALKER, their pitcher, and ROGERS, right fielder, STOCKMAN taking WALKER'S position, while CRAWFORD played short, and HATFIELD, (a new accession from the Gothams,) played right-field. The Enterprise were short of their regular catcher, DICK going behind in his place. The game opened favorably for the Actives, but the Brooklyn boys soon obtained the lead, and held it up to the end of the fifth inning, when the score stood 14 to 13. In the next four innings the Actives added fifteen to their score, while they allowed their opponents to make only four. The playing on both sides was very good, "Redman," of the Actives, making a pretty one-hand catch, putting out two players; KELLEY, though still suffering from the severe sprain he received in Philadelphia, marked his play with a nicely taken fly-tip from the bat, which was decidedly "red hot." HATFIELD fielded and batted well, as he always does, and made two home runs, while "Arthur," ROONEY and CRAWFORD played their respective positions in good style. Of the play on the Enterprise side, COOK, JEWELL and MURDOCK did very well in the field, the two latter each making a home run. Owing to the absence of their regular catcher, the Enterprise were weak in their base playing, the Actives running them all with impunity. Mr. SUTTON, of the Atlantic Club, acted as umpire, and discharged his duties in an exceedingly impartial manner. We append the score:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
E. Smith, 2d b.	5	1	"Redman," 2d b.	3	4
Cook, l. f.	4	1	Vanderwerker, l. f.	5	2
Leland, 1st b.	1	4	Stockman, p.	3	3
Murdock, r. f.	2	4	Kelley, c.	4	2
Jewell, c. f.	3	3	"George," 3d b.	3	2
Henry, 3d b.	1	2	"Arthur," c. f.	4	2
Edwards, s. s.	5	1	Rooney, 1st b.	2	4
Connorton, p.	4	1	Hatfield, r. f.	2	4
Dick, c.	2	1	Crawford, s. s.	1	5
Total	27	18	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Enterprise	0	3	5	2	4	0	2	1	1	—18
Active	2	1	3	2	5	2	3	4	6	—28

Umpire—Mr. SUTTON, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CUMINGS and WILLIAMSON.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.
Fly-catches—Enterprise, 11; Active, 10.

Fund for the Family of the Murdered Policeman Thomas Walker.

Treasurer MCMURRAY, of the Metropolitan Police, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $10, from Mr. J. H. R. ROSE, of Cleveland, to be added to the fund which is being made up for the family of Policeman THOMAS WALKER, the worthy citizen and efficient officer, who, while in the discharge of his duty, was shot by a Sixteenth Ward outlaw. Mr. ROSE's contribution was inclosed in the following graceful letter:

A. AND G. W. R. R. ENGINEERS' OFFICE, No. 20 ALWATER BLOCK, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of New-York Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have duly received your letter of the 22d, but absence from home has prevented me from earlier replying to it.

I entirely agree with the sentiments you express, that "peace has its heroes, quite as much as war, and that the quiet courage displayed by the police in the discharge of their arduous and trying duties, is of a higher character than that of the soldier on the battle-field." It is a pity that these worthy men's services are not rated as highly as they deserve to be.

You do not say whether you will receive any subscription for the widow, but I shall take the liberty of assuming you will do so in my case. I beg to hand you $10 in greenbacks as my mite. Let me beg you to make an appeal to the public in her behalf, and I feel sure New-York men will promptly respond.

Believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours,

J. H. R. ROSE.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

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In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Fall Styles of Gents', Youths' and Boys' Dress and Felt Hats, just received by BURKE, No. 489 Broadway and No. 154 Fulton-st.

Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism, &c.—Galvanic baths administered for the cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st. FREDERIC MYERS, M. D., associate.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Friday morning, Sept. 1, WILLIAM ANDREW, the beloved and only son of Thomas and Sarah Bennett, of this city, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 Fulton-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 1, of cholera infantum, THEODORE HENRY, only child of Theodore and Ann Eliza Crommelin, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Pacific-st., one door west of Vanderbilt-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DELAPIERRE.—On Friday, Sept. 1, BARTHOLOMEW DELAPIERRE, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 198 Grand-st., on Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DUNLAP.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 2, WILLIAM T., son of William and Margaret A. Dunlap, aged 20 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, 120th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 1, JOHN D., only child of John H. and Susan A. Huntington.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock, from No. 232 Pacific-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LOWE.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 2, ELIZABETH OSBORN, wife of James B. Lowe.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 176 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MILLER.—On Friday, Sept. 1, ERNESTINE, youngest daughter of Edmund H. and Julia Miller, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 165 West 14th-st., on Monday, Sept. 4, at 12 M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, No. 14 Broad-st., between the new Gold and Stock Exchange. Sept. 2, 1865. The lines of this company will commence operations and offices open for business on Monday, Sept. 4.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Rev. E. F. CRANE, (late of Baltimore,) the newly elected pastor of the Sixth-street Baptist Church, will commence his services on SUNDAY MORNING, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. A general invitation is extended. By order, &c.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Sunday, Sept. 3d. Divine service with Holy Communion, 10½ A. M. Also, evening service at 7½. The Rector, Rev THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will officiate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING Sept. 3, at 10 A. M., by Rev. ISAAC SANFORD, of New-York; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. G. WATERBURY, of the New-York East Conference. The sacrament and monthly sermon to young people is postponed in consequence of the absence of the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

REOPENING.—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) having been frescoed and thoroughly renovated, will reopen on SUNDAY. Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sacramental services and love feast at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION FORMERLY worshiping in Cannon-st., will open their newly purchased house, on the corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1865. Sermon by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., at 3 o'clock P. M. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 50TH-ST. —By permission of Divine Providence, the chapel of the Mount Pleasant R. D. Church, in 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. The Pastor, Rev. ISAAC M. SEE, will preach. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AFTERNOON PREACHING.—BANK-ST. M. E. MISSION, Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. Preaching every SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 1½. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. SAMUEL M. CUTCHEON, of Concord Biblical Institute, N. H.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL OCCUPY the pulpit in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. The public are cordially invited to attend. There will be no evening service during September.

"A QUESTION FOR THE CURIOUS AND THE HALF-HEARTED."—Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Morning subject as above. Seats free. Strangers especially welcome.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE Sabbath services of this church will be resumed Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. J. C. STOCKBRIDGE will preach SUNDAY.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST, AND FUTURE Life for the Righteous Only.—GEORGE STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life & Coming Kingdom*, will preach at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the evening at 7½. Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON, HAVING ACCEPTED an appointment to Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, will publicly assign his reasons for returning to the M. E. Church, in his church in 41st-st., New-York, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., it being his valedictory. Services by a stranger at 10½ A. M.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near Varick-st.—Services Sept. 3; preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON. Address to the Youth's Missionary Association at 3½ P. M., by Rev. W. P. BARKER, of the Manratta Mission. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND METHODISTS are especially invited to hear Dr. MATTISON's reasons for returning to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his church, in 41st-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., it being his valedictory. Services by a stranger at 10½ A. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETYS MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the pastor, Sept. 3, corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. A Concert of Prayer for Seamen at 7½ P. M. Also preaching in Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, west of 6th-av., Rev. E. G. BROOKS resumes his labors SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½. Communion after sermon. Strangers and all interested cordially welcomed.

THE SPIRITUALISTS AND FRIENDS of Progress will resume their meetings at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Mr. BENJ. TODD will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. The public invited.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, south side 42d-street, between 7th and 8th avenues, on SUNDAY at 10½ A.M.; also at 7½ P.M., on the Israelites under the rule of the Judges. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity-st., Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. This Church will be open for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and for Evening prayers at 5 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY— Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service in this church every SUNDAY during the month of September, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector, will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Service at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH. —This church, having been closed for repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Rev. WILLIAM ROLLINSON will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., there will be preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DAVIS. The church is reopened for the season.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., (Rev. A. R. THOMPSON'S.) —This church will, (Providence permitting,) be reopened on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 3. Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES will be resumed in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st. The Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of evening discourse: *Reflections on the Causes and Sin of Suicide.*

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREPONT-ST., Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES EELLS, D. D. Divine service will be resumed in this church SUNDAY, morning and afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., New-York. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. This church will reopen for divine services on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., Cor. Waverley-place.—The Rev. C. H. W. STOCKING, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, will preach SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Services 10½ and 7½. Free seats.

AT ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST Church, 41st-st. near 6th-av.—There will be preaching by Rev. S. S. HUGHSON, of the Congregational Church at 10½ o'clock, SABBATH MORNING. Services as usual in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-ST. near 8th-av. Preaching every SABBATH in this church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. All who will, are cordially invited to come and hear him.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av., after thorough repair, will be reopened for services on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. The afternoon for deaf mutes. Sermons by the rector and assistant.

THE HERALD ONCE MORE.—S. S. SNOW, the messenger of the coming King of Kings, will proclaim *The World's Destiny*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY— No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this Institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

REV. CAPT. CHARLES H. BARRETT will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., for the 40th-st. Presbyterian Church in their hall, No 132 East 40th-st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine services, (D. V.) SUNDAY, 3d inst., by the pastor, Rev W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER FIFTH-AV. and 21st-st.—This church will be opened SUNDAY, 3d inst., MORNING and EVENING. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. DR. DOWLING, PASTOR OF Bedford-st. Baptist Church (near Carmine-st.) has returned to the city, and will resume his labors next Lord's Day. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF 5th-av. and 21st-st., will be reopened on SUNDAY, NEXT. Rev. Dr. STEVENSON will preach in the morning, and Dr. HITCHCOCK in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —In Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. J. L. CHAPMAN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS EXCITING DISCUSSION between Orthodoxy and Spiritualism, continued SUNDAYS, at 3 and 8 P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. ELLA HOBERT lectures at 10½ A. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, JAY-ST., NEAR Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.—Rev. EDW. RONTHALER will preach his introductory sermon on SUNDAY, 3d, at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at 3½ P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D.D.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY, 3d inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avenues. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ and 6½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., will be reopened on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Dr. MCELROY. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, HOUSTON-ST., 3 blocks east of Broadway. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH next SABBATH, as usual, at Broadway Tabernacle Church. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH IN 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. The pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF AN up-town church, by one who is competent and can give good references. Address SEXTON, Station E, Post-office, N. Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2, 1865.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	92⅞
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	107	800 do	92¾
14,000 do......2d call	106⅝	200 do.........s15	92⅝
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		100 do.........b15	93
New issue	105	300 Erie Railway	88⅝
20,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	94⅜	130 do	86½
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		400 do	86⅝
Second series	99⅜	100 Erie R. Pref.	82
4,000 North Car. 6s	71	300 Hud. Riv. R.	109½
2,000 Missouri 6s	72	30 Stonington R.	120
1,000 Tenn. 6s	74½	200 Reading R.	106⅝
14,000 do	74¾	1000 do	106½
15,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¾	400 do......2d call	106⅝
100,000 do	28	600 Mich. Cen. R.	109⅛
50,000 do	28¼	100 do.........s30	109½
110,000 do......2d call	28½	250 do	109¾
5,000 O. & M. Pr. Cer.	70	300 do	109⅝
1,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	111	750 Mich. S. & N. I.	65⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	72½
20 Continental Bank	99	600 do	72¼
20 Irving Bank	107	800 do.........s10	72¼
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	96	700 Chic. & N. W.	28½
800 Canton Co.	40¼	3700 do	28¼
200 do	40	100 do......2d call	28½
100 Cen. Coal Co.	48	800 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pr...b30	43¾	200 Cleve. & Tol.	102
100 do	43½	100 Chic. & R. I.	109
100 do......2d call	43¾	200 do......2d call	109
50 West. U. Teleg'h	70	10 M. & Pr. D. C. 1st Pr.	96½
600 Mariposa M. Co.	12½	100 Pitts., F. W. & C.	97⅞
100 do.........b10	12¾	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	39
100 Quick. Min. Co	53½	100 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	97
200 do......2d call	52¾	100 do	97¼
100 do	52½	1300 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	43
25 Union Trust Co.	100	200 Mar. & Cin. R.	25
100 At. Mail St. Co.	148		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

		500 Cleve. & Pitts...b10	72⅛
$7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s		200 do.........b3	72⅜
Old Issue	106⅞	400 do.........b3	72⅜
1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s		500 do.........s10	72¼
New Issue	104⅞	400 Chi. & R. I.	109
400 N. Y. Cen. R...s10	92¾	100 do.........c	109
100 do.........b10	92¾	100 Chi. & N. W.	28⅛
100 do.........b3	92½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr. s10	63½
100 do	92⅞	100 do.........s3	63½
100 do.........s3	92¾	200 do	63½
100 do.........s3	86⅛	100 do	97½
1000 Erie R.........s3	86½	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	39½
800 do.........c	86½	100 T. H. & Alt. R.	29½
1400 do.........b15	86⅝	$55,000 O. & M. Cer. b3	29⅛
500 do.........b3	86½	15,000 do.........s3	29¼
200 do.........s5	86⅜	20,000 do.........c	29⅛
600 do.........b30	86½	20,000 do.........b10	29¼
400 do.........s30	85⅞	10,000 do	40
100 do.........s3	86⅜	100 Canton Co.	44
300 do	106½	500 Cum. Coal Co...b3	44
400 Reading R.........s3	109¾	100 do	43⅞
100 Mich. Cen.........s3	65⅜	100 do.........s3	52⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R....c	65⅛	300 Quick. Min. Co .s10	52¼
700 do	65½	500 do.........s10	52⅜
1100 do.........c	65½	200 do	52⅛
500 do.........s10	65½	100 do.........s3	52
700 do.........s3	65⅝	500 do.........s30	12⅛
900 do.........b3	124¾	100 Mariposa M. Co.	12½
100 Ill. Cen. R.	124½	300 do.........b3	12⅜
100 do.........b3	72½	100 do	
1200 Cleve. & Pitts.	8½		
300 Bruns. Land Co.			

SATURDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The price of Gold, to-day, continued about 144¼@144½; not so firm as yesterday. Exchange steady at 109¼@109½. Money 5 ℔ cent. to the Brokers and in free supply as usual on Saturday when the rate is cheap, in order to secure two days' interest on temporary balances. The Stock Exchange was steady on Governments, but a fraction cheaper on the Railways than on Friday, except Michigan Central, which rapidly advanced to 109⅞, and Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, which sold largely at advancing rates to 29½@⅝, closing 29½ ℔ cent. At 2½ P. M. the following quotations were made on the Street; no afternoon boards being held on Saturday.

	Frid.	Satur.		Frid.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅜	94⅜	N. West Pref.	63⅞	63⅝
U. S. 5-20s	107	107	Rock Island	108⅞	109
U. S. 7-30s	99⅜	99⅜	Fort Wayne	97½	97½
N. Y. Central	92⅞	92⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	43½	43¾
Erie	86⅝	87¾	Quicksilver	53	52¼
Hudson	109⅝	109½	Mariposa	12⅞	12½
Reading	106⅝	106¾	Canton	40¼	40
Mich. Southern	65⅝	65¾	Atlantic Mail	148	148
Illinois Central	124½	124⅝	Brunswick	9½	9½
Pittsburgh	72⅜	72¾	Ohio Certificates	27¾	29¾
Northwest	29⅜	28⅝	American Gold	144⅜	144¾

Later in the afternoon it was currently reported that Mr. DREW had purchased out and out the reserved 28,000 shares of Erie, upon which the company borrowed part of their value last Winter. Whether this is on his own account exclusively, or in connection with some of the large English proprietors, is not stated. The transfer books for the October election are to close in a short time, and the present probability is that Mr. DREW will have in his name and the names of his friends a controlling majority of the entire capital. The Stock suddenly advanced one per cent. on the negotiation referred to. The English Director of the Road, Mr. W. EVANS, is expected here by the *Scotia*, on Tuesday next.

The export of specie to-day was $120,133; making for the week $340,377, of which $265,876 in Gold bars and $46,940 in Spanish Gold.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	120	Bank of the Republic	103
Merchants'	109	Hanover	105
Union	118	Irving	105
America	133	Metropolitan	116
Phenix	90	Corn Exchange	106
North River	120	St. Nicholas	95
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Commonwealth	99
State of New-York	112	Park	140
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	98	Central National	105
Ocean	88	Fourth National	95
Pacific	155		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1sts ex.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds.	60
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	99
Erie, 2d mort., 1879	103	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Erie, 3d mort., x in. '83	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie, 4th mort. 1880	94	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M, '77	94	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	95½
Harlem, 3ds, '68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	81
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	112	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95¼
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	76	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor.	75
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	81	Marietta & C. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80		

The following letters from two of the junior partners of KETCHUM, SON & CO. were read at the meeting of creditors on Friday. They were published at length in the reports of the meeting by several of our cotemporaries, but were only alluded to as having been read at their meeting in the report of the TIMES. They are now copied at full length, because of the general surprise which they have excited down-town to-day, and of the new chapter in the history of this stupendous explosion which they open up. The letters carry their own commentary. It is not difficult to see how very easy a different line of conduct on the part of the writers, three months ago, would have saved young KETCHUM from the dreadful crime of forgery, the house from bankruptcy, and an innocent family from the bitter humiliation with which they are now weighed down:

LETTER FROM MR. BELKNAP.

NEW-YORK, Monday Morning, Aug. 28, 1865.

Mr. Morris Ketchum:

DEAR SIR: The events and developments of the past fortnight have been of such an overwhelming character, and the necessity for instant and incessant action in important matters has been so pressing, that I have been delayed in stating to you—as it is my duty to do, and in this form and without restriction upon your use of it—all that is within my knowledge respecting the transactions which have now resulted so ruinously to yourself and all of us. I am especially impelled to do so by the consideration that, without the greatest degree of frankness on my part, one of the junior partners in our house, Mr. SWAN, may be subjected to criticism which he ought not to bear alone; while your sons, FRANKLIN and LANDON, might suffer by the suspicion that they were aware of transactions of which I am confident they knew nothing.

In looking over the loans and securities about the 1st of June Mr. Swan found that there was missing some $430,000 United States seven and three-tenths per cent notes, $30,000 United States legal tender five per cent notes, and $195,000 five-twenty United States bonds. The current rumors of large stock speculations by our house, which he knew to be unfounded, had aroused his suspicion that EDWARD was speculating on his own account, *and these suspicions now pointed to Edward as connected with the missing securities. Upon being taxed by Mr. Swan with the abstraction, Edward admitted it, and that he was speculating on his own account, but asserted that the securities were within his control if a little time was afforded him.* The bonds and notes appeared, on a thorough examination, to be the only property appropriated by EDWARD, and he solemnly protested that Mr. SWAN knew the entire extent of his defalcation, and yet I now believe, from information about his dealings gathered since he absconded, that his large losses must have been made before that time, and that his frauds upon us were as great as recently, but conducted in such ways that we did not detect them, and may never know them all.

Mr. Swan informed me of the case at once, and that EDWARD stated that he would close up his speculations and return the securities—then lodged as collateral with his brokers. Having no conception of the magnitude of his stock speculations, *Mr. Swan and myself were both of the opinion that by holding over him the threat of exposure* he would be induced to retire from speculations and make good his abstractions.

In this belief, and of course dreading the effect upon the firm, upon ourselves, though innocent, and upon yourself and the rest of EDWARD's relatives, of the publicity of such transactions as these, *we permitted the matter to run along.* EDWARD was not aware of any knowledge on my part, but was told that all the partners would be informed if he did not keep his promises to at once close his speculations and return our property, and then retire from the firm on some pretext or other. All this he engaged to do with the utmost solemnity of word and manner.

Time passed on, however, and he failed to make good his promises, and about the 4th of this month I told Mr. Swan that we must make one more effort to force Edward to a settlement, and if that failed must inform you of the facts. Mr. SWAN therefore sent him the note, of which I now hand you a copy, *and which was partly composed by myself*, stating that if the property was not all returned by the 15th he should inform all the partners of the facts, and urging and imploring him to act as he had promised.

Before the 15th *the detection by other parties* of facts of a different nature resulted in the flight of EDWARD, and the enormous nature of his past defalcations, and the hopelessness of expecting to regain the securities taken, was disclosed to us—the loss being sufficient, when augmented by the very heavy sums of money misappropriated by him within a day or two of his departure, to cripple and destroy our house.

Mr. SWAN's name alone appears on the note enclosed, *but I am equally responsible for his course*, and must with him bear the consequences.

I have only to add, that while we finally saw that the firm would in all probability lose heavily, we neither of us for a moment contemplated the possibility of such losses from EDWARD's dealings as could injure our creditors. Respectfully, yours,

THOMAS BELKNAP, JR.

LETTER FROM MR. SWAN.

FRIDAY, Aug. 4, 1865.

DEAR EDWARD: I was in hopes that you would have before this closed up your outside operations as you promised, and returned the securities of the firm which you have been using for your own purposes. I am satisfied, however, that you are as deeply engaged as ever in these speculations, and I tell you frankly that *I know that the amount of your abstractions from the assets of the firm are much greater than you admitted to be the case when I first spoke to you upon this subject*, many securities being taken of which I have not spoken to you. Now I have no wish to injure you, and if you are in difficulty you will find myself, and I have no doubt the other junior partners, ready to do everything that can be done in the matter to aid you, but your speculations are doing the firm great injury, and if they should turn unfavorably may ruin us all, as well as your father, *and I cannot let things go on in this way any longer.* If the securities which you have taken from the firm *are not all returned* by the 15th of this month, I shall lay all the facts of the case before the other members of the firm.

Now, Edward, I beg that you will at once set about closing up this business. I am sure that I can promise that all of us would do everything in our power to help you if you are in trouble. You are aware it is for our own interest that no one of us should suffer in this way, for the exposure of such a matter as this, however brought about, would bring disgrace upon the firm that would cling to the individual members as long as they live, and be a worse injury to them than any pecuniary loss that your operations may bring upon them. If you will only close up, and keep from all outside operations, and let us know how you stand, *I am sure we can keep you along*, and with our business you can, by devoting your attention entirely to it, *work out of any money troubles. This is certainly the only way in which this thing can be kept quiet.* I can't but think you will do this if you reflect upon the trouble and sorrow that you would bring upon your father and family, and upon your other partners and families by pursuing any other course. You must know that it is a hard task for me to write to you in this manner, and on a subject like this, but you also know that I am bound to do what I think is my duty.

Yours, &c., L. M. S.

If anything could add to the surprise at these letters, it is the acquiescence and indorsement of the senior of the firm. He says, in a letter to creditors:

"Since the failure of the firm the two following [foregoing] letters have been put into my hands; they explain themselves. The writers could never have supposed that the amount taken was beyond the ability of the house to replace, *and the secresy, therefore, was the dictate equally of good sense and kindness. I do not blame them, for they acted according to their best judgment and under trying circumstances.* They have filled prominent positions in my house for many years, having deservedly *my entire confidence, unimpaired by the decision they came to in their efforts to regain the securities abstracted.*"

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,630,020 07, including for Customs, $488,000; payments, $2,030,218 31; on account of Loan, $1,175,000; balance, $61,699,258 87.

Rise in Coal.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 2.

The Schuylkill coal region is sending forward an immense coal tonnage. The two carrying companies, the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation, brought down for the week ending on Thursday, 137,201 tons—87,468 by the road, and 49,783 by the canal. As compared with corresponding week last year, the road increased its tonnage 10,917 tons, and the canal its tonnage 21,524 tons. The business was no doubt stimulated by the semi-official announcement previously made, that the tolls and freight charges would be increased on the 1st instant. This, we believe, has been done, and as a consequence the retail price of coal in this city has been advanced from fifty cent. to one dollar per ton. Lehigh prepared coal is now quoted at about $10 the gross ton, and $9 the short ton of 2,000 pounds. Schuylkill coal sells at about $1 per ton below the prices of Lehigh coal. It is hardly probable that the coal tonnage will be so heavy the current week as it was the last. The effort to put the largest amount of coal possible in the market before prices advanced will naturally tend to lessen the movement immediately after the advance has taken place.

The retail demand, which has been very active for a week or two past, from the same cause, is also likely to slacken a little; though, with the general apprehension entertained that there will be no over production of coal this year, it is probable the demand for coal henceforth, to the end of the season, will be equal to the supply, a fact that will tend to keep up, if not advance, prices.

Gen. Sherman on the Right of Conquest.

Gen. SHERMAN delivered a speech some days since at Lancaster, Ohio, at a soldiers' picnic. After treating on several questions, he proceeded to consider the proper civil status of the rebels. He defined it as follows:

"When the rebels ventured their all in their efforts to destroy our government they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to their cause. The government accepted their wager of battle. Hence, when we conquered, we by conquest gained all they had—their property became ours by conquest. Thus they lost their slaves, their mules, their horses, their cotton, their all; and even their lives and personal liberty, thrown by them in the issue, were theirs only by our forbearance and clemency. By this right of conquest we own this ground we stand on to-day, conquered from the Indians, the Shawnees, I believe.

The State of Ohio is ours by conquest from the French and English.

So, soldiers, when we marched through and conquered the country of the rebels, we became owners of all they had, and I don't want you to be troubled in your consciences for taking, while on our great march, the property of conquered rebels. They forfeited their rights to it, and I, being agent for the government to which I belonged, gave you authority to keep all the Quartermasters couldn't take possession of or didn't want.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Hunter.

Col. HALPINE produces the following letter in the *Citizen* of last week:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., July 15, 1864.

Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War:

I am sorry to see such a disposition to condemn a brave old soldier, as Gen. HUNTER is known to be, without a hearing.

He is known to have advanced into the enemy's country toward their main army, inflicted a much greater damage upon them than they, with double his force, have inflicted upon us, and they moving directly away from our main army.

HUNTER acted, too, in a country where we had no friends, whilst the enemy have only operated in territory, where, to say the least, many of the inhabitants are their friends.

If Gen. HUNTER has made war on the newspapers* of Western Virginia, probably he has done right.

I fail to see yet, that Gen. HUNTER has not acted with great promptness and great success. Even the enemy give him great credit for courage, and congratulate themselves that he will give them a chance of getting even with him.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Official: GEO. K. LEET, A. A. General.

*The only newspaper Gen. HUNTER suppressed in West Virginia, was one at Parkersburgh, the editor of which—a loyal man—on being shown the falsity and public injury of his statements, fully and cheerfully acknowledged that he "had been served just right."

Discontinuance of State Camps.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 42.—The following State rendezvous, for returning troops, announced in Circular No. 19, current series, from this office, have been discontinued, viz: Maine, Portland; New Hampshire, Manchester; Vermont, Montpelier and Brattleboro'; Massachusetts, Readville; New York, Rochester, Syracuse, Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg and Ogdensburgh; Maryland, Frederick; Ohio, Cincinnati, (Camp Dennison,) Cleveland, (Camp Cleveland;) Illinois, Chicago; Kentucky, Lexington and Covington.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
(Signed) Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOVEMENTS IN THE HIGHER CIRCLES.—An extraordinary and beautiful appearance in the skies this morning attracted universal attention. About 10 o'clock there appeared a series of circles about the sun, interlocking each other and all surrounded by an immense outside circle. They displayed the colors of the rainbow, and at the points of intersection were very brilliant. The phenomenon lasted about an hour, eliciting from the spectators speculative and admiring comments. No cause for this queer prank has yet been assigned.—*N. Huron Palladium, Sept. 1.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A SPLENDID gallery, completely furnished and stocked, for sale or to rent. Inquire of E. GORDEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

CITY OF CHICAGO
7 PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
Interest, January and July,
Payable in New-York,
For sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.
Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF NASHVILLE OVER-DUE COUPONS,
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company Bonds bought. GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L.S.] of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, No. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 NEXT, FROM bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

$2,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE subscriber at Boston, United States 7-30 Bonds. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described United States 7-30 Bonds—coupons attached, as the payment thereof has been stopped, namely: 10 7-30 United States Bonds of $1,000, with coupons, all dated Aug. 15, 1864, numbered and lettered as follows, respectively, 13,581, C; 13,582, A; 13,583, B; 13,584, C; 13,585, A; 15,421, A; 15,422, B; 15,423, C; 15,424, A; 15,425, B. Whoever will return the same to Messrs. SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., No. 47 Broad-st., shall receive the above reward or in proportion, for any part thereof.

T. HEDGE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES. ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

GENTIL & PHIPPS,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED.
Highest prices paid at
MOSES & SCHIFFER, No. 32 Broad-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.
OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.
on the capital stock of the company, out of the net earnings for the month of August, (aside from a surplus in funds on hand, and a large quantity of oil in tanks,) payable on and after this date.
D. S. DUNCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD Company will pay on demand, free of government tax, a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable at the Treasurer's office, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of OLNEY, PRATT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, George W. Pratt having sold his interest in said firm to the remaining partners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.
GEORGE A. OLNEY,
(Signed,) CHAS. D. PRATT,
GEO. W. PRATT.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, GEORGE A. OLNEY, CHARLES D. PRATT and LEMUEL SMITH, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and that the terms of said partnership are as follows, viz.:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is OLNEY & PRATT.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in stationery, and such other articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale and retail stationers.

Third—That the names of all the general partners are GEORGE A. OLNEY, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and CHAS. D. PRATT, who resides at English Neighborhood, County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey; and the name of the only special partner is LEMUEL SMITH, who resides in the City and County of New-York.

Fourth—That the amount of capital stock which Lemuel Smith, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—And that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1865; and August 15, 1868, is the period at which it will terminate.

DATED Aug. 31, A. D. 1865.
GEO. A. OLNEY, CHAS. D. PRATT, General Partners.
LEMUEL SMITH, Special Partner.
[Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of COOKE & WRIGHT, for the purpose of conducting a general brokerage and commission business in stocks, notes, gold and foreign exchange, at No. 12 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.
DANIEL B. COOKE.
WM. C. WRIGHT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Mr. JOSHUA HARRISON and the undersigned was dissolved on the 25th day of August last.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.
LEWIS FINCH.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.
BALL, BLACK & CO

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE PEOPLE'S ANTI-MONOPOLY ICE COMPANY,
Office No. 247 Broadway.

This company has been formed for the express purpose of protecting the citizens of New-York against the extortionate demands of the present ice monopoly, and are now receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. All stockholders will be furnished ice at half the price now paid by them to the monopoly. Consumers of ice are requested to send in their subscriptions to the stock immediately, in order to secure to themselves the full benefits of the company.

Persons using ice are invited to send or call at the office for circulars, giving full particulars.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. W. HARTWELL, Secretary.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROBINSON PATENTED
WOOD-SOLE AND LEATHER SHANK
BOOT AND SHOE.

These boots and shoes are an improvement never before attained in this country or in Europe. The soles and heels are made of hard maple wood, and are connected by a shank of sole leather; the upper is secured to the sole by a thin iron band encircling the same; they are as easy and pliable to the feet as any other boot or shoe, and are as handsome in appearance and style. Above all, they keep the feet dry and warm.

For farmers, miners and the laboring classes generally; in fact, all who consult health and economy, these boots and shoes are invaluable.

We have now ready for delivery a first-rate shoe, made of heavy kip leather. Dealers in boots and shoes are particularly invited to an examination of them.

UNION BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
No. 24 Dey-st., up stairs.

N. B.—Fine boots and shoes on the same principle will soon be made.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE GOLD and silver army and navy badges, masonic and society emblems, together with a general assortment of jewelry.
B. T. HAYWARD,
[Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 208 Broadway.
P. S.—I have no connection or acquaintance, whatever, with Hayward & Co., No. 229 Broadway.
B. T. HAYWARD.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON PARTIAL descriptive-lists, and all others having claims for arrears of pay, bounty, pensions or lost check-books, can have the same speedily adjusted and paid by applying at the banking-office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

A. P. A.—THE WORTHY GRAND LODGE, A. P. A., State of New-York, will meet at the Lodge-Rooms, cor. of Christopher and Hudson-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 7½ o'clock. By order of
RICHARD DRUMMOND, W. G. M.
JOHN LAIRD, W. G. Sec., pro tem.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WEBSTER'S NEW DICTIONARY, WITH 3,000 Illustrations.

Recently thoroughly revised, and now unquestionably the best English Dictionary extant, (1) in its ETYMOLOGIES; so says the *North American Review* for January, 1865; (2) VOCABULARY; has 114,000 words—10,000 more than any other English Dictionary; (3) DEFINITIONS; always excelling in this, made now still more valuable; (5) PRONUNCIATION; Prof. Russell, the eminent orthoepist, declares the revised Webster, "the noblest contribution to science, literature, and education * * yet produced;" (6) PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS; (7) TABLES, one of which (that of Fictitious Names) is worth the cost of the volume; (8) is the LATEST; (9) in MECHANICAL EXECUTION; (10) the LARGEST single volume ever published. Should be had by every family, every student, every teacher.

IN ONE VOLUME OF 1,840 ROYAL QUARTO PAGES, and in various common and fine bindings.
"GET THE LATEST." "GET THE BEST."
"GET WEBSTER."
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all booksellers.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD TEN DOLLARS IN GOLD—Lost probably in Fulton Market, a piece of tin foil containing a $5 gold piece with the owner's name on it; and a Spanish half dollar, silver, the above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to GEORGE H. PENNIMAN, Judd Oil Company, No. 130 Front-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND STEAMBOATS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 158 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 290 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 887 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M

Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 760 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Side-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Transfer, registered 112 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ad. Hines, registered 112 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Crescent City, registered 849 tons.
Wharf-boat Glenwood, registered 157 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.

And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, side-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 366 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order; and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
Five (5) first-class Passenger Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) foot gauge, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, FURNITURE, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th of September, at Judiciary Square Warehouses, 5th and E sts., at 10 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

embracing blankets, sheets, counterpanes, mattresses, mosquito bars, pillows, chairs, bath-tubs, refrigerators, tin basins, wooden buckets, bedside tables, &c.

At the close of the sale will be sold 3,000 good and 500 damaged IRON BEDSTEADS.

Terms—Cash, at time of sale.

Successful bidders must remove their purchases within forty-eight (48) hours from the date of sale. If not removed within the period, the articles will be sold at the next subsequent sale, at the risk of the first purchaser.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
668 bales Savannah Cotton.
693 bales Mobile Cotton.
100 bales North Carolina Cotton.
90 bales Sea Island Cotton.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at government stores Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st., New-York.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT SING SING AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

SING SING—Large, handsome house and about nine acres of land, on Croton-av., 1½ miles from depot. House 36x52 and in good order; good barn, carriage-house and stable, &c.; grounds well laid out, choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; scenery, both river and inland, unsurpassed; size of plot 500x800 feet. Immediate possession given. Can be seen at any time by permit from auctioneers. Half may remain on mortgage if desired. Maps and catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the 24th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores, of old patterns or inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
8 iron columbiads; two 8-inch and six 10-inch.
170 cavalry sabres and swords.
43,500 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
60 North's carbines, in serviceable order.
201 pistols, United States, smooth bore, new.
86 pistols, revolvers, STARR's patent and others, with a large lot of spare parts for repairs, of United States and foreign small arms of various patterns.
163 powder horns, new.
59 copper powder flasks, new.
293 bullet molds, for muskets and rifles.
2,456 curb chains, new, old pattern.
1,436 infantry belt plates.
28 sets artillery and wagon harness.
10,707 cannon primers, percussion.
2,970 lbs. powder, damaged.
5,000 lbs. powder, mining.
39 spare wheels, for artillery carriages.
3 truck carriages.
Percussion caps and fuses, old hose leather, pistol holsters (saddle and belt,) and leather accoutrements; carpenters' and laborers' tools, shot and iron castings, and pieces of wrought iron.
Samples of the principal lots of small arms may be seen at the Watervliet Arsenal, or at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.
Terms of sale—Cash.
P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Commanding.

AUCTION SALE OF $20,000 WORTH of superb first-class household furniture, being the entire contents of the brown-stone mansion No. 131 West 26th-st., west of 5th-av. To be sold TO-MORROW (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. Catalogues can be had at the house. Carmen in attendance. Elegant Steinway piano, four round corners, elaborately carved, cost $1,000. Sale rain or shine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET.

FOR SALE.

TO DYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—The two houses and full lots Nos. 423 and 425 West 35th-st.; Philadelphia brick fronts; one three-story, basement and cellar, high stoop; the other four-story and cellar, with the two-story brick silk dyeing establishment, 50x28, on rear. A large steam-boiler and an engine of six-horse power, with gas, steam and water pipes, may be had with the above. Likewise the full lot No. 427, with the three-story and cellar cottage on rear. Directly in rear of the above, the two four-story and cellar brick houses Nos. 422 and 424 West 36th-st., with the three-story and cellar brick building, 40x22, on rear, adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing business. Also, No. 426, full lot, with private brick stable on front. Will be sold separate or together. Inquire at No. 423 West 35th-st., of JAMES L. MORGAN & CO., No. 47 Fulton-st., or of JOHN O'NEILL & SONS, silk manufacturers, No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED on Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours' drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is built of stone; two-story and attic; has water and gas: built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price, $70,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE COMBINED.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the very desirable property, fronting on 6th-av., embracing two blocks of ground in frontage, running from Carroll to 1st sts., containing over 40 city lots; on the ground is a first-class mansion, with stables, &c., &c. This property is located in one of the most improving neighborhoods in Brooklyn—near horse railroad line—and is constantly increasing in value. Will be sold at a low price to close an interest. Will be sold entire or in part. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn well shaded; farm-house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils; or will be exchanged for Brooklyn City property. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In a fine location; house No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn, 34 feet wide, three stories, just put in complete order; has all the improvements; parlor, dining and reception-room on one floor and handsomely frescoed; immediate possession given. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

URMY & COPLAND, NO. 410 4TH-AV., offer the following houses for sale, with possession. Park-av., an elegant house with stable, $40,000; also, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone, $65,000; 5th-av., $40,000, $70,000; Madison-av., $45,000; Lexington-av., $14,000, $16,000, $20,000, $22,000; 2d-av., $6,000, $12,000, $25,000; 200 others on streets between 7th and 65th sts., from $5,000 to $60,000 each.

YONKERS COTTAGE FOR SALE—COMmanding a fine view of the Hudson; has 11 rooms with plenty of closet and pantry room; house newly painted and put in perfect order; a few minutes' walk from the depot; a variety of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises; price $5,000; furniture with house, if desired. Apply to S. A. PARKER, No. 8 John-st.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, 26x60, extra lot and coach-house, $50,000. Also, four-story English basement, $19,000. A neat three-story brown-stone, 18x55, $15,000. Possession and furniture if desired. All located near Fifth-Avenue Hotel. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED near White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y. Twelve acres of land; two houses, one furnished throughout; large barn filled with hay; farming implements, horse and wagon, crops in ground, &c. For further particulars, address E. H. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING lands in Michigan, Ohio and other Western States can have their taxes paid, the land redeemed from tax sales, titles perfected, deeds recorded, and their land sold for a reasonable commission. Address J. BENNETT, Box No. 5,194 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—FIRST-CLASS and medium-priced houses for sale or to let in different parts of the city. Also, improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs; also vacant lots. Owners are solicited to send particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE 30 cottages and elegant dwellings at $1,150 to $8,500. Also, 700 lots at $150 to $350. Will build cottages or elegant dwellings for purchasers. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av. East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST PLOT OF GROUND, on 125th and 126th sts., near 5th-av., that is offered for sale in Harlem, and can be bought at a low price if sold in a few days.
LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOTEL FOR SALE; ALSO suitable for residence; beautifully situated, two minutes walk from depot; fine garden and stables. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 4 or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of fashionable goods, in tip top condition; also lease of store; terms cash, or part cash and unquestionable security. Apply on the premises, for one week, No. 331 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone stores and dwellings, Nos. 720 and 724 6th-av.; will rent for 12 per cent. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 39 West 43d-st.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE IMPROVED farms for sale in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, with or without stock and implements. Address M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A REAL GOOD HOUSE AND full-sized lot, No. 65 4th-st., near Bowery. For a printed notice, with all particulars, send to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 124th-st., well and substantially built, and in good order. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A NEATLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished cottage, at Hastings on the Hudson, suitable for a small family without children. Address Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, a large, neatly furnished bed-room, with ample closet room and gas, to two single gentlemen, at No. 97½ 7th-st., near 1st-av.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN East 13th-st., from the 15th of September to the 1st of May, 1866. Address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

TWO PARLORS AND A FRONT ROOM, third floor, can be had by gentlemen, without board, at No. 332 East 13th-st.; family private. References required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, WITH POSSESsion 1st October, if possible, a three or four-story, high-stoop house, with all improvements; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not higher than 45th-st. Particulars to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, 3,000 acres land, located in any part of Venango County, Pennsylvania. Price about $10 per acre. Particulars immediately. WHARTON BROTHERS, 152 Broadway; Real Estate and Land brokers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 50 ACRES or more; location not more than 25 miles from city, near or on the water. WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY DESIRABLE TENANT until May next, or for a longer period, an unfurnished house, in a good neighborhood. Apply to S. W. BENEDICK, No. 4 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in New-York or Brooklyn, for middle of September or first of October; best of references given. Address A. M., Box No. 546 Post-office.

A HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK, for which cash and valuable lots in Brooklyn will be paid, all or in part. J. W. BARTLETT,
No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 20th-st. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Mrs. E. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FARM WANTED—ON OR NEAR HUDSON River. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 59 Marlboro Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO gentlemen only, three double and one small single room without board or with breakfast and tea; location near principal hotels, and neighborhood unexceptionable; best references must be furnished. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND THREE OR six rooms, in a large house on Murray Hill, can be had by a party of adults willing to pay liberally for elegant and exclusive accommodations. Address L. L., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two young children and nurse; two or three rooms; would furnish if necessary; price must be moderate, stating particulars. Address WILLIAMS, Station A.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders preferred; best of reference given; terms moderate. Address W. W. G., Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, two or three unfurnished rooms with board, for a family of 5 to 6 adults. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

U. S. BOUNTY DUE MEN ENLISTED in the Navy since July 4, 1864, also men transferred from the army to the navy, at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway. Also all payable are now being paid.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,
Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS COMSTOCK
Will continue to receive a limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Class reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 26, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WISHES TO instruct pupils, at their own residences, in all the elements of a good education—Greek, Latin, French, &c. Particular attention bestowed upon English and French composition. Evenings only, after five o'clock; or would engage as amanuensis. Moderate compensation expected. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st., Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Barclay-st., at C. A. ROBERTS'.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 13. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 12th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

M. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, English and French boarding-school, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Monday, Sept. 4.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reöpen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, No. 49 West 15th-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1865.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
Mrs. STEERS will be in town Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIC CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

DE LA SALL INSTITUTE,
Nos. 44, 46, 48 and 50 2d-st., New-York.
The classes of this educational establishment will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1865.
Terms academic department:

Per quarter	$12
Intermediate	8
Primary	5
Commercial	12

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BROOKLYN.
MRS. G. S. HARVEY'S SCHOOL,
No. 118 Pierrepont-st.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

EDUCATION—A YOUNG CLERGYMAN, WHO is about to spend the coming eighteen months partly in European travel and partly at a German university, is willing to take charge of a lad, as a companion and pupil, and would be glad to receive a communication from any one in reference thereto. Address TOURIST & STUDENT, Boston, Mass.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. GREENWOOD'S SCHOOL, NO. 354 58d-st., first door from the corner of 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

COAL.

KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.
Offices, No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.
We are now delivering our superior Lehigh coal to stockholders at $6 50 per ton, screened.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND ... SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, by 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 6th instant. Those preferring to do so can go on board on TUESDAY EVENING.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE ... A. DUCHESNE ... FRIDAY ... Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK ... WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 13
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... Sept. 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 16 ... OCEAN QUEEN ... SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2 ... NEW-YORK ... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.
First Class, $250. Second Class, $175. Third Class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,
at the above low rates. For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the Columbia, and leave Sept. 1[illegible].

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new, elegant and favorite steamship
MONEKA,
C. P. MARSHMAN, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C. DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
CALEDONIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 9.
UNITED KINGDOM ... SATURDAY, Sept. 16.
HIBERNIA ... SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, and the MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:30 o'clock; Dey-st., (Pier No. 21,) at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40 o'clock; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

REMOVAL.—THE GENERAL OFFICES OF the Hudson River Railroad Company have been removed from No. 68 Warren-st., to their 30th-st. depot, between 9th and 10th avs.
W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
SEPT. 1, 1865.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
LADIES', GENT'S, CHILDREN'S AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE PARK.
NOW READY FOR RETAIL AT OUR
LOWEST JOBBING PRICES, FULL LINES OF
LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, CRASHES, SHIRTINGS, and SHEETINGS,
SHEER MUSLINS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
MERINO UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, TUCKED SKIRTS,
LINEN HDKFS., LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, CORSETS,
LISLE, SILK AND WOOL GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, NUBIAS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S BEST QUALITY
KID GLOVES, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES THAT WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES WHEN COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.
VALENTINE & CO.
NO. 12 4TH-AV.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Consisting of
INFANTS' ROBES AND SLIPS, LONG AND SHORT,
CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERED BLANKETS AND JOSEYS,
NIGHT DRESSES AND WRAPPERS,
MERINO CLOAKS AND SHOES,
LACE CAPS AND BONNETS,
SHIRTS AND BASKETS.
GIRLS' POPLIN AND MERINO SKIRTS,
SILK AND MERINO DRESSES,
CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK WAISTS,
AND APRONS.
BOYS' SKIRTS AND JACKETS,
PANTS AND BLOUSES,
PANTS, JACKETS AND PALETOTS.
ALSO,
LINEN SHIRT WAISTS, PUFFED AND PLAIN,
AND MERINO AND POPLIN COATS AND CAPES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LARGE OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS,
THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS ABOVE CANAL-ST.
GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 4, new silks, new French merinos, new poplins, new reps, new ottomans, new alpacas, new rich plaids, new delaines, new prints and other dress goods. Also, carpets and a very large stock of domestic goods, bought before the late advance in prices. All will be sold at much less than the present value.

KID GLOVES!
KID GLOVES!
KID GLOVES at 50 cents.
ONE DOLLAR KID GLOVES
FOR 50 CENTS A PAIR.
VALENTINE & CO. have opened ONE THOUSAND DOZEN EMBROIDERED KID GLOVES, which they are retailing at 50 cents a pair, and guarantee them to be as good a glove as can be bought for $1 a pair in any other store in the city.
VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 12 4th-av.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Manager ... GEORGE WOOD.
BRILLIANT AND CROWDED ASSEMBLAGE.
Second week of the grand engagement of
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN,
who will appear on
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4 and 6, in
MACBETH.
TUESDAY, Sept. 5, by special request and for the last time,
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURSDAY, Sept. 7,
STRANGER.
FRIDAY, Sept. 8, only time,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. CHAS. KEAN.
SATURDAY'S MATINEE,
KING LEAR.
Box-office open from 8 to 4 o'clock, when seats may be secured in advance without extra charge.

IRVING HALL.
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce that he will shortly inaugurate a series of grand orchestral concerts, in the above establishment, commencing on
MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
at which he will have the pleasure of introducing to a New-York audience the eminent and versatile prima donna and cantatrice,
MADAME PAREPA,
whose triumphs on the lyric stage, in the concert-room, and at the grand musical festivals, have justly placed her at the head of her profession; also of
MR. DANNREUTHER,
Pianist, whose debut in London was the musical event of the past season, and of
SIGNOR CARL ROSA,
Violinist, whose success at all the principal European cities has been unequivocal. The orchestra will be composed of picked performers, selected by and under the direction of MR. THEODORE THOMAS.
And at the Brooklyn Academy, THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
PARTICULAR NOTICE—POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of the extensive preparations for the new spectacular romance, the Museum will be required on Monday and Tuesday for rehearsals, and the entire establishment will be opened for the first time to the public at
SUNRISE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 6.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
Ninth annual games of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at JONES' WOOD, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1865.
Tickets 25 cents.
Members who wish tickets can procure them from the Secretary, No. 12 Bank-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will reopen on Sept. 4. Applicants for vacancies in the different branches should apply at Office No. 152 East 13th-st., before that date.
J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, 726 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at reduced prices. A 7-octave piano for $250.

LECTURES.

THE DISTINGUISHED LECTURER, Mrs. M. C. WALLING, the greatest female speaker of the age, known as the banished heroine of the South, will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1865, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Two Years' Experience in Texas, and the Reëstablishment of our Government in the South.* This accomplished lady comes among us with the highest reputation as an orator, and with the warm and earnest recommendations of the best men of the country. She spoke at many points during the late Presidential canvass, and always drew large audiences, larger than ever drawn by a lady speaker. Aside from her personal worth she deserves well of all lovers of our country. Her subject is a most interesting one, and she handles it well, speaking as she does from personal experience. We are sure that all who may hear her will feel amply repaid. Gov. MORTON is expected to be present. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF SUPERIOR education, and used to teaching, wishes to obtain a professor's situation of the French language, book-keeping, &c., in some first-class institute in New-York or suburbs; the best references given. Address Box No. 5,686 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with females of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmhands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, AND a good writer, a situation as correspondent or reporter of a first-class journal. Address W., New-Haven, Conn.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE CHIEF clerk of the principal hotel South for two years past, desires a position in one of the hotels in this city. Best references given. Address S. H., Post-office Box 2,604.

HELP WANTED.

YANKEE-NOTION TRADE.
A person thoroughly competent, either as buyer or seller, is wanted in this department of our business; salary liberal. Apply by letter, with reference, to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.,
N. Y. City.

SHAWL TRADE.
A person thoroughly competent, either as buyer or seller, in the foreign and domestic shawl trade, is wanted; salary liberal. Apply by letter, with references, to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.,
N. Y. City.

EMPLOYMENT.
$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.
WANTED.—FIVE (5) GOOD CONTRACT SURGEONS are wanted for service in the army for one year, in New-Mexico. Pay $100 per month at posts, or $113 83 in the field, and transportation there and back. Apply in person at this office. Those who have been in service preferred. WM. J. SLOAN,
Brevet Col. and Surg. U. S. A., Med. Direc'r D. E.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS man in connection with our white goods department; one who has a thorough knowledge of the business will be treated liberally. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts., N. Y. City.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; must be an American and come well recommended. Apply at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs, or at No. 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE and retail store. Address, with references, Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—WANTED, A responsible party to build a plank-road to connect Oil Creek Railroad with Pit Hole City, Venango County, Pennsylvania. Inquire at the office of Indian Rock Oil Company, No. 71 Broadway.

SKIRT HANDS WANTED ON WOMEN'S skirts; good experienced hands can obtain the highest wages and steady employment at the new manufactory of the duplex elliptic skirts, situated in West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

SPANGLERS WANTED, TO WORK ON woven skirts; none but experienced hands need apply; the highest wages paid, at the new Duplex Elliptic Skirt Manufactory, No. 145 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

$55 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED THAT can earn from $55 to $100 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stamp, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

ENTRY CLERK—ONE USED TO NOTIONS. Apply to A. HOOLEY & CO., No. 339 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The steamer POMONA leaves Harrison-st., EVERY SUNDAY at 7:30 A.M., landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

THE CENTRAL PARK

Music in the Rain--Funny Incidents at the Concert Yesterday.

What the Board of Commissioners Have to Say About the Park, &c., &c.

The attendance at the Park yesterday was quite small, owing to the threatening state of the weather. In all there were not more than five or six thousand persons present. The programme furnished by HARVEY B. DODWORTH and his superb Park Band was fully up to the high established standard so long maintained since the inauguration of these popular *al fresco* concerts, the Saturday music-days. Still a very small crowd assembled at 4 o'clock to hear the music yesterday afternoon; scarcely enough to fill the benches furnished by the commissioners. The usual number of Indian awnings were stretched for the accommodation of visitors, but their shelter was more available against the rain than to shield anyone from the heat of the sun's rays. We noticed that very few strayed away from the music pavilion, evidencing the fact that those who came were influenced more by the love of music than anything else.

The appearance of the Park yesterday was very pleasant. The vernal hues of the shrubbery and ever rustling foliage were brightened and refreshed by the showers of the morning, and the sweet perfumes of the flowers and rare exotics rose upon the air and gladdened the pedestrian as he passed up the devious paths to the Mall.

THE RAIN.

Quite an amusing scene took place among the crowd near the music-stand, while the band were playing selections from WALLACE's delightful opera of "Maritana." A lady and gentleman suddenly discovered that sundry large drops of rain were falling, therefore they changed their base to a more sheltered locality beneath one of the numerous awnings. They used a great deal more precipitation in the act than was necessary; so much so that their movement proved infectious, and a general scramble ensued. For a few moments the scene was quite ludicrous, as the seemingly frightened crowd rushed for the Casino, the few remaining seats yet vacant beneath the awnings, and the arcade beneath the Terrace. The panic proving groundless for the nonce, most of the visitors slowly returned from their places of refuge, wooed by the soft strains of the band. Scarcely had the crowd regained their positions round the pavilion, than the storm, so long threatening, burst over their heads with sudden fury, bringing the few umbrellas present into immediate use. Thus ended practically the concert of yesterday, and many of the visitors returned home wetter and wiser people. However, the Park would not be the pleasant place it is, were not the rain to sometimes visit it, and so we must needs be content.

While it is raining furiously, and the lightning plays in lambent tongues thwart the sky, let us peep into the report just made by the commissioners, and learn what progress the Park is making, both in a material and financial sense. However, before going any further, let us jot down the number of visitors during the past seven months of the present year. There have entered the various gates, since Jan. 1, up to July 31, 54,658 equestrians, 2,047,116 pedestrians, and 749,772 vehicles, making a grand total (allowing three persons for each vehicle) of 4,341,090. The month of August exceeded all others, as the following table will show.

	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Carriages.
Saturday, Aug. 12	24,050	292	5,958-3
Sunday, Aug. 13	31,055	468	8,951
Saturday, Aug. 19	35,426	450	10,165-3
Sunday, Aug. 20	25,580	372	6,565
Saturday, Aug. 26	24,286	345	7,955-3
Sunday, Aug. 27	36,731	415	9,121
Total	177,128	2,282	48,715

Thus the total number of persons visiting the Park, on six days alone, was 3,251,555.

The report of the Board of Commissioners affords a mass of information regarding the finances, growth and improvements of the Park that is at once highly interesting and important.

EXPENDITURES.

In prosecuting the work during the year 1864, the board very judiciously confined itself to the advancement and completion of structures previously designed and in process of construction, and to forwarding the Drive in the upper part of the Park, in order that its whole area might be rendered accessible to the public at the earliest practicable date. Excepting the expenditure upon the inclosing wall, the main outlay of the year was upon that portion of the Park lying above One Hundred and Sixth-street, upon which the board could not properly commence work till the legal proceedings for its acquisition were complete. The addition of this land to the Park can scarcely fail to be a continuing source of satisfaction. In consequence of this economic policy the force employed upon the Park has been greatly diminished, and every effort made by the commissioners to curtail the expenditures. That this was a wise measure is easily seen when it is considered that the allowance by law for the maintenance of the Park is a sum not exceeding $150,000 per annum; and by a reference to the report we find that the estimates for the past five years have been as follows: 1860, $60,000; 1861, $114,000; 1862, $118,841 75; 1863, $147,341 75; 1864, $150,000.

The report states that during the past two years, additional portions of the Park have been opened for use. This fact, with the increase of prices of labor and materials, has rendered the moneys derived from these estimates inadequate to meet the expenses of maintenance, and it is to be desired that some action be taken by our State Legislature to increase this sum.

WORKS OF ART.

The more prominent works of art, abounding in such profusion throughout the length and breadth of the Park are completed, or in such a state of forwardness that only a few finishing touches are now needed. The stone-work of the terrace is now complete, with the exception of a few minor details, and it being the central and main architectural structure of the Park, to which all others were intended to be subordinate, and being, with its connections, the principal assembling place for pedestrians, it seemed fitting that an expenditure should here be made commensurate in some degree with the important relative position that this structure was to hold. The board modestly state that in its design and in the elaboration of its details, their aim has been to maintain purity of taste and skillfulness of execution, and the result exhibits great success. While on this subject we may mention that the commissioners have commissioned Miss EMMA STEBBINS to model the principal figures of the fountain on the esplanade north of the terrace, which it is evident, from the published designs, will prove a very desirable adjunct to that beautiful portion of the Park.

IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

Among other improvements completed during the year 1864, we find that an archway of iron, carrying the walk over the bridle road, at the southwest of the grand reservoir, has been completed, and that the rustic wooden bridge across the ravine, a rustic stone bridge across the valley below, and an iron archway at the north of the grand reservoir, are well advanced. Besides these the foundations of the intended archway to carry the walk over the bridle road, up to the south gate house, are ready for the finer stone and iron work.

THE DRIVES.

During the year one mile of drive has been completed, and there are now complete and in use nine miles of the ride there are about five and a-half miles complete and in use; of walks about one and a half miles were completed during the year, making in all now complete and in use about twenty-two and a half miles. The finished portion of the Drive, with about half a mile now nearly complete, but well advanced, comprises all of the Drive at present contemplated. The earth and rock excavation and filling required for a lake of about twelve acres, at the northeast corner of the Park, as also the excavation for a narrower body of water in the valley, are well advanced. Their outlines are now in process of development, and it is confidently expected that they will be completed during the present autumn.

PLANTS AND GATES.

In planting progress has been made to the extent of 20,658 trees and shrubs during the year. Of these 8,379 were taken from the Park nurseries. On this subject the board remark that the plan of transplanting trees of large size is not as a rule advisable, from the fact that such frequently die out within a very few years. We must, therefore, wait for the natural development of the trees for the shade so much desired. The important work of inclosing the Park with a substantial and ornamental railing, and suitable gateways, will necessarily be delayed until further provision of money is made. The total length of wall, exclusive of gateways, and of such portions as will at present, from the precipitousness of the rock, require no inclosure, will be 29,025 feet, or about seven miles. The gates designed ultimately to be erected are as follows:

The Scholars's Gate, the Artists' Gate, the Artizans' Gate, the Merchants' Gate, the Women's Gate, the 'Hunters' Gate, the Mariners' Gate, the Gate of All Saints, the Boys' Gate, the Children's Gate, the Engineers' and Miners' Gate, the Strangers' Gate, the Woodman's Gate, the Girls' Gate, the Farmers' Gate, the Warrior's Gate.

These gates will be located at each of the entrances, and will be artistic and substantial in character. We have seen several of the proposed designs and can speak confidently regarding their beauty and adaptability.

THE VISITORS.

Some statistics are worthy of record, as showing the growing appreciation of the Park. In 1861 there were visits by 1,863,263 pedestrians, 73,547 equestrians, and 467,849 vehicles, which numbers during 1864 were increased to 2,295,199 pedestrians, 100,397 equestrians, and 1,148,161 vehicles. It is noteworthy that the largest attendance of the first class was in January, 555,668; of the second class in June, 14,802; and of the third class in May, 147,344.

The approximate number of persons who have entered the Park for the past three years, are as follows: 1862, 4,195,515; 1863, 4,327,409; 1864, 5,740,079; while the present year of 1865 bids fair to exceed all previous years; for, as we said before, there visited the Park during the seven months ending July 31, 4,341,090 persons. We learn from the statistics that the hour from 3 to 4 P. M., shows the largest number of pedestrians entering the Park for the whole year, but during the months of July, August, and September, a larger number of pedestrians entered between 4 and 5 P. M., and that the number of equestrians and vehicles entering the Park is the largest between 4 and 5 P. M. In the months of June, July, and August, the greatest number enters at a later hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the features of the Park may be classed the boat-fleet plying on the lake. During 1864, 18,162 persons used call-boats, and 35,784 persons hired passage in the omnibus boats. The total revenue derived from these passengers was $6,208 85, and the total expense of conducting the boats, $5,228 50. As compared with the year 1863, there appears an increase of 21,883 persons carried.

A very general disposition prevails among those who resort to the Park to conform to the prescribed regulations. Minor transgressions are committed through thoughtlessness, and a want of familiarity with the rules of the Park. In 1863 there were 86, in 1864, there were 130. Of these, it is gratifying to observe, only 6 were for assault, and 6 for theft. The "disorderly" persons numbered 23 in 1863, and 48 in 1864. Only *two* people were arrested for breaking flowers and shrubs, a decrease of seven since 1863. The remaining offences for fast driving and riding. The gravity of these offences may be estimated from the fact that last year 63 arrests resulted in fines of $15 or less, 6 in bonds to keep the peace, 5 in transfers to prison, and 56 in discharges with reprimand.

The zoological collection, now kept in the Arsenal is quite large, and it is to be regretted that the mortality among the animals has been so large, owing to want of care in their transportation to the Park. They frequently arrive in so feeble a condition, from want of food and proper attention on their way, as to render it impossible to restore them. On their arrival they are promptly cared for, and they become at once objects of amusemedt and interest.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

The foliage becoming dense with the lapse of time, constantly presents new and more striking effects. The planting has been done in areas as the ground was prepared; upon some portions, consequently, the growth gives evidence of more maturity than upon others. Already, in some parts of the Park, there is sufficient development to readily lead the imagination to realize, in some measure, beauties which the hand of nature will perfect in her own good time. It is from the fields and the flowers, the festooning of the climbing vine, the many-shaped and many-colored drapery of the forest, and from the green carpeting of the lawn that the most refined gratifications are derived. These, to the lover of nature, are always sources of pure enjoyment, and in their perfect development afford pleasure to vast numbers, in modes to which it will be difficult to take exception.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILWAY DISASTER.

Verdict of the Jury.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 2.

The coroner's jury, at 3:15 this morning, delivered the following verdict:

State of New-York, Queens County, ss.:

An inquisition indented and taken for the people of the State of New-York at the house of JAS. S. REMSEN, in the town of Jamaica, in the said County of Queens, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th day of August, 1865, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, before me, WILLIAM E. HENDRICKSON, one of the coroners in and for said county, upon the viewing of the bodies of WILLIAM GANLEY, WILLIAM WALKER, JOSEPH WILSON, JOHN G. LAUL, and SHELDON CROOKER, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Alex. Hagner, Geo. C. McKee, P. W. Pearsall, Wm. McGee, A. Delmas Johnston, John A. Snedeker, Geo. S. Silvey, J. A. Andrew, Oliver Dunham, Geo. L. Konam, Daniel Robinson, J. Demott Bergen, and Samuel Baylis, who being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the State of New-York into all the circumstances attending the death of said persons above-named, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner, and when and where the said above-named persons came to their deaths, do say, upon their oaths aforesaid, that the said WM. WALKER, WILLIAM GANLEY, JOSEPH WILSON, JNO. GEO. LAUL, and SHELDON CROCHER came to their deaths from injuries received by them respectively while on board the passenger-cars of the Long Island Railroad Company, on Monday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1865, and that said injuries were produced by the express train from Greenport coming into collision with the mail train from Hunter's Point, and the said collision occurred and was produced by the carelessness of R. J. RACE, the conductor of the mail train, and JAMES WHITE, the engineer of the express train.

And the said jurors do further say that they do not consider LOUIS C. SANDS and DANIEL F. CHASE are responsible for said collision.

DATED Sept. 1, 1865.

A. HAGNER, Foreman;	A. DUNHAM,
P. M. PEARSALL,	GEO. L. KONAM,
SAM. H. ROBINSON,	DANIEL BAYLIS.
P. A. ANDREWS.	

And the undersigned jurors do further find that the trains on the Long Island Railroad are not run upon time, and that there is great mismanagement of the said road, and we do hereby censure OLIVER CHARLICK, the President of the railroad, for the careless and irregular manner in which the trains are run, and consider that he is indirectly responsible for the above-mentioned catastrophe.

A. HAGNER, Foreman;	G. L. KONAM,
P. W. PEARSALL,	A. DUNHAM,
DANIEL BAYLIS,	JOHN D. BERGEN,
P. A. ANDREWS,	WM. MAGEE,
S. H. ROBINSON,	S. S. SILVEY,

SEPT. 1, 1865.

And the said J. DEMOTT BERGEN, one of the jurors aforesaid, upon his oath aforesaid, does find that the above-named WILLIAM GANLEY, SHELDON CROOKER, JOHN GEORGE LAUL, JOSEPH WILSON and WILLIAM WALKER came to their deaths by injuries received by a collision between the mail and express trains of the Long Island Railroad Company on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1865; that the said collision was produced by the carelessness and criminal neglect of L. C. SANDS, conductor of the express train; JAMES WHITE, the engineer of the said train; R. J. RACE, conductor of the mail train, and DANIEL T. CHASE, engineer of the mail train. JOHN D. BERGEN.

DATED Sept. 1, 1865.

And the said A. D. JOHNSON, one of the jurors aforesaid, upon his oath aforesaid does find the above-named WILLIAM GANLEY, SHELDON CROCKER, JOHN GEORGE LAUL, JOSEPH WILSON, and WILLIAM WALKER, came to their deaths from injuries received by a collision between the express train and mail train of the Long Island Railroad Company, on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1865; that said collision was produced by the carelessness of one of the employes of the said Railroad Company, to wit: DANIEL F. CHASE.

DATED Sept. 1, 1865. A. D. JOHNSON.

And the said WILLIAM MAGEE, one of the jurors aforesaid, upon his oath aforesaid, does find that the above-named WILLIAM GANLEY, SHELDON CROCKER, JOHN LAUL, JOSEPH WILSON, and WILLIAM WALKER, came to their death from injuries received by a collision between the express train and mail train of the Long Island Railroad Company, on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1865, that said collision was produced by carelessness of LOUIS C. SANDS, conductor of the express train, and JAMES WHITE, engineer of said train; that I exonerate from all blame RICHARD J. RACE, conductor of the mail train, and DANIEL F. CHASE, engineer of said train.

WILLIAM MAGEE.

DATED Sept. 1, 1865.

State of New-York, Queens County, ss.:

An inquisition indented and taken for the people of the State of New-York, at the house of JAMES S. REMSEN, in the town of Jamaica, in said County of Queens, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of August and the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, before me, WILLIAM C. HENDRICKSON, and one of the coroners in and for said county, upon view of the bodies of WILLIAM GANLEY, WILLIAM WALKER, JOSEPH WILSON, SHELDON CROCKER, and JOHN GEORGE LAUL, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of the undersigned good and lawful men of the said county, who being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the State of New-York, into all the circumstances attending the death of said WILLIAM GANLEY, WILLIAM WALKER, JOSEPH WILSON, SHELDON CROCKER, and JOHN GEORGE LAUL, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner and when and where they came to their death, do say upon their oaths that they, the persons aforesaid, came to their death by means of the collision of the mail and express train of cars on the Long Island Railroad near Van Wyck avenue, in the town of Jamaica, on Monday, the 28th day of August, A. D., 1865, and that such collision was produced through the carelessness and inattention to their duties of RICHARD J. RACE, conductor, and DANIEL F. CHASE, engineer, of the mail train of said company. And we further find and earnestly recommend that some more definite and decisive rule should be adopted by the leading officials of the company, relative to the running of irregular trains, or of trains becoming irregular by means of starting behind time, whereby they may be required not to leave any station at which they may be unless they can reach the next turn-out station at least ten minutes in advance of the time designated by the time-table for the arrival at such station for the regular train.

In witness whereof as well the said jurors as the said Coroner have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865.

J. S. SNEDEKER, L. S.
GEO. C. McKEE, L. S.
GEO. S. SILVEY, L. S.
WILLIAM C. HENDRICKSON, Coroner.

I, JOHN S. SNEDEKER, one of the jurors impanneled herein, do hereby decline voting upon the question of the general management of the departure and arrival of the trains of cars and the accommodations for the traveling public on the Long Island Railroad, upon the ground that it is an improper question for this jury to determine. The only question proper in that point of view for this jury to consider is, was the road mismanaged on the day of the said calamity, and if so, by whom?

I therefore decline to vote on the question of general mismanagement. J. S. SNEDEKER.

DATED Sept. 1, 1865.

I concur in the above opinion.

J. C. McKEE.

SEPT. 1, 1865.

Seizure by Detective Officer Slowey.

INTERESTING TO OWNERS OF LOST WATCHES.

Officer SLOWEY, of the Detective Police, observing two colored persons of suspicious appearance dodging through the Sixth Ward, yesterday afternoon, followed them to a shop which, in the rogues' lexicon, is denominated a "fence," where he witnessed the sale of a gold watch. Feeling assured that the fellows were thieves, Detective SLOWEY arrested and took them to the office of the Detective Police, and there, on search, found on their persons fifteen silver watches that had probably been stolen from some retailing jeweler in this vicinity. The prisoners, who rendered the names of CHARLES SMITH and JOHN MARSHALL, were committed to the cells at No. 300 Mulberry-street, and the watches were turned over to Sergt. JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Force, and may be seen by the owner. The prisoners, when first questioned at Police Headquarters, said that they had purchased the watches from "a man down the street," and they added that if permitted they could point out the man. Detective SLOWEY went out with them to find this person, but at last accounts he had not been captured.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—THE ARROW EXPLOSION—CONCLUSION—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

After examining several witnesses on Friday, Coroner GOVER summed up the voluminous testimony which had been taken in the *Arrow* boiler-flue explosion case, and after an impartial charge, submitted the case to the jury. We make an epitome of the testimony in this case, as follows:

Mr. JOHN S. TAPPEN, a passenger on board the *Arrow* at the time of the explosion, on Saturday afternoon, the 5th ult., testified that the boat was on slow speed, and using but one boiler, and that, having heard that the boat was unsafe, he advised Capt. FAUNCE to procure an inspection of her boilers by a government inspector.

Mr. DAVID SMITH—The engineer frequently told me that he carried only the amount of steam which the government inspector authorized him to carry.

Mr. JOHN MURPHY—I am a practical boiler-maker; made an examination of the *Arrow's* boiler, and found the iron thin, and the flue patched; do not think the iron of the flue originally strong enough; it was one and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; the flue ought to be stronger than other parts of the boiler; the part of the flue which exploded was so situated as to prevent examination; the boiler was capable of carrying forty pounds of steam; think that the accident occurred from the carelessness of the engineer in not preventing an accumulation of steam; there might have been an imperceptible flaw in the iron.

Mr. JAMES GAVIN—I think that the weakness of the boiler could have been detected by sight.

Mr. ALEXANDER D. DOUGLASS—I am government inspector of steamboat boilers; on the 26th of July I tested the *Arrow's* boilers at 46 pounds to the square inch, hydrostatic pressure; at 37 pounds a leak occurred at the mouth of the flue; ordered the flue patched, and then allowed the *Arrow* to carry 25 pounds of steam, considering that pressure perfectly safe; I could not examine the flue, as it was out of reach; think that the explosion was caused by overpressure of steam; I think that there must have been fifty pounds of steam on when the explosion occurred.

Mr. CHARLES B. SPENCER—I found only eight pounds of steam on the gauge after the explosion; think that there might have been an instantaneous generation of steam, which might have caused the explosion.

Mr. DAVID D. SMITH—I am owner of the *Arrow;* she has been destroyed and rebuilt twice within twenty-seven years, and there remains in her scarcely a timber that was in the old *Broadway*, as she was formerly called; never heard any complaint about the boat or her boilers; the boat is valued at from $25,000 to $30,000; a new boat of her class is valued at from $50,000 to $60,000.

Mrs. MARGARET M. VAN TASSEL—My husband, who was fireman on the *Arrow*, frequently told me that her boilers were defective, and that she might be blown up at any moment.

Capt. JOHN FAUNCE—I instructed Mr. HOPPER to inspect the *Arrow's* boilers; he said that the boat was "all right."

Mr. JOEL W. HOPPER—I examined the boilers fourteen days previous to the accident; do not think that forty-six pounds of hydrostatic pressure would have discovered it.

Mr. JOHN T. BARTHOLF—I was fireman on board the *Arrow;* never knew more steam carried than the government inspector had allowed; examined the gauge two minutes before the explosion: found eighteen pounds of steam; the valve had not been raised; the engineer had frequently chided VAN TASSEL for carrying too much steam.

Mr. ALFRED CONKLIN—I think that the explosion was caused by a rupture in the iron.

Mr. NICHOLAS ST. PIERRE—I measured the iron at the rupture, and found it an inch and three-sixteenths in thickness; thought the boiler safe at from thirty to thirty-five pounds pressure; the rupture was two feet from the point at which the flue had been patched; think that the engineer is a careful man.

Mr. NICHOLAS STER—The fireman had been checked several times by the engineer for carrying too much steam.

Mr. JOHN SAMPSON—When the steamer reached the dock, subsequent to the explosion, the safety-valve was loaded at twenty-five pounds of steam; the *Arrow* never carried more steam than was allowed by the inspectors.

Mr. PETER VANDENBURG—Subsequent to the explosion, the indicator showed four and a half pounds of steam; I considered the boiler perfectly safe to carry the amount of steam allowed; have never heard any complaint concerning the *Arrow's* boilers; I had nineteen pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion.

Dr. JOHN BEACH—I made a *post-mortem* on the body of the deceased, and found scalds, but am of opinion that she was drowned.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

We find that MARY ELIZABETH ERICKSON came to her death by drowning, caused by the explosion of one of the flues of the port boiler of the steamboat *Arrow*, on the 5th day of August, 1865; and furthermore, we severely censure the owners of said boat for gross carelessness in running the boat with old and inferior boilers, and also criminally censure the Government Inspectors for the careless manner in which they inspected the said boiler, and for giving a certificate allowing them to use such boilers.

E. M. TRAPHAGEN, foreman; JAMES McCORD, WILLIAM H. VAN NESS, M. LEVITSKY, R. J. CUTHBERTSON, J. C. WORDEN.

GORED BY AN OX.

Mr. JAMES TALBOT, of No. 189 East Twenty-eighth street, who was knocked down at the intersection of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, on Monday afternoon last, and gored by the ox which Sergeant POLLEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct police, pursued and slew, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, at the age of 75 years. The name of the owner of the ox is unknown, as he has not appeared to claim the carcase.

BY CORONER WILDEY—FATAL FALL.

Late on Thursday night, private JOHN HART, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, went to sleep on the roof of the New-England Rooms, at No. 194 Broadway, and falling therefrom to the pavement, was almost instantly killed. He was 19 years of age.

SUICIDE OF A BAWD.

HATTIE LANIGAN, otherwise Broderick, an inmate of Mrs. WILSON's house, in Greene-street, having quarreled with the fellow that lived on her gains, committed suicide by taking arsenic, which she purchased long ago. She was 25 years of age.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FATAL FALL FROM A HORSE.

Mr. JOHN MURPHY, acting foreman in the employ of the East Broadway and Dry Dock Railroad Company, was riding a horse through Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, leading three other horses, when, leaning down to catch something, he fell on his head, and was almost instantly killed. Conductor M. A. McCLELLAN, of car No. 53, of the Dry Dock and Battery line, took the body to the stables of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad line, and there an inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN. Mr. MURPHY was forty-two years of age.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.—The ununiformed members of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, N. G., are directed to assemble at the following parade grounds at 10 A. M., on Monday next. Company A, Capt. THOMAS J. GRACE, at Second-avenue and Forty-third-street; Company B, Lieut. J. C. CORBERT, at Second-avenue and Forty-sixth-street: Company C, Lieut. JOHN SLATER, at Second-avenue and Fiftieth-street; Company D, Capt. THOMAS HAYDEN, at Second-avenue and Fifty-eight-street; Company E, Capt. H. REILLY, at Third-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street; Company F, Capt. T. McCABE, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street; Company G, Capt. CHARLES HALBERSTADT, at Fifth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street; Company H, Lieut. JAMES McCABE, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street; Company I, Lieut. CHARLES REYNOLDS, at Fourth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street; Company K, Lieut. Francis Frank, at Fourth-avenue and Eightieth-street.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.—The Caledonian Club, of this city, will have their annual gathering at Jones' Wood on Thursday next for prize competition in Highland dancing, games and athletic sports. Formerly none but the members of the club competed for the several prizes, but this practice has been departed from this year, for we notice that a prize of $50 is to be awarded to the best dancer of the Highland "fling," open to all comers, the only condition being that each competitor must dance in the *kilt*. Robertson's band and the club pipers will be in attendance, and if the weather is fine this meeting may be expected to be the most attractive that the club has ever held.

THE WEATHER.—Although the atmosphere was far more oppressive yesterday than on Friday, yet according to the thermometer the heat was actually less. On Friday, during the hottest part of the day, the thermometer indicated 86 degrees. Yesterday, 81 was the highest point. The rain which fell about 4½ P. M., cooled the air considerably, and scattered the visitors who had assembled to listen to the music in the Central Park, sending many of them home with sadly wilted plumage.

YESTERDAY MORNING'S POLICE RETURNS.—JAMES LESLIE, a seaman, was knocked overboard from the ship *Werkomsin*, on Friday night, and drowned in the dock at Pier No. 27 East River. The body has not been recovered.....On Friday afternoon, MARY FAVIELL, of No. 208 East Thirty-third-street, a native of Ireland, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Policeman McINTYRE, of the Twenty-first Ward, took her to Bellevue Hospital.

PIC-NIC OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.—The veterans of the war of 1812 and their numerous friends will join in a grand pic-nic and excursion to Myer's Grove, Chelsea, Staten Island, on Tuesday next. IHL's celebrated cotillion band will accompany the excursionists. Should the weather prove unfavorable, due notice of the postponement of the pic-nic will appear in the TIMES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, FREDERICK BEIGLE, a child of five years, who was playing in the attic of No. 19 Bethune-street, fell through a skylight, and when taken from the foot of a staircase, thirty feet below, was found to have been mortally injured. He died yesterday afternoon. Coroner COLLIN will hold an inquest this morning.

REOPENING OF THE CHURCHES.—The Summer season being at an end, nominally, and the fashionable world again in town, most of the churches in this city and Brooklyn will reopen to-day. Several of them have been redecorated, and most of them have been thoroughly cleaned and repainted. Church-goers will no longer be able to complain that they cannot find a place in which to offer up their devotions.

REOPENING OF THE LIBRARIES.—The Astor Library, (containing at present about 135,000 volumes,) which has been closed for the last four or five weeks, has reopened, and also the Cooper Institute Library and Reading-room.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution, yesterday, there were 260 patients under treatment. During the week 65 were admitted, 61 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 3 died.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The following delegates have been elected to represent the Democratic party of Kings County, in the State Convention at Albany, as per call of the Citizens' Democratic General Committee: First District—Tunis G. Bergen; alternate, James W. Whitman. Second District—Samuel D. Morris. Third District—John G. Schumaker. Fourth District—Henry C. Murphy, Delegate; Isaac Vananden, alternate. Fifth District—John McNamee, delegate; Andrew Culren, alternate. Sixth District—Edmund Driggs, delegate; Wm. Marshal, alternate. Seventh District—Walter L. Livingston, delegate; James H. Purdy, alternate.

Williamsburgh.

SERIOUS PRANKS OF A MAD COW.—About 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon, a drove of cattle belonging to MOSES MAY, No. 136 Remsen-street, E. D., was being driven down Bushwick-avenue, a mad cow in the drove attacked a horse belonging to PETER KONIG, corner of Flushing and Bushwick avenues, and when Mr. KONIG went to the rescue of his horse, he was himself attacked by the ferocious animal and severely injured. The cow then rushed down the street in a frantic manner, going at everything she met and creating the greatest consternation among pedestrians. When she arrived at WALL's ropewalk, however, a citizen dealt her a blow with a cart-rung, which had the effect of stunning her. She was then taken to the slaughter-house on the Johnson-street plank-road, and finally dispatched. It is reported that the same cow yesterday gored an unknown man at the corner of Broadway and Myrtle-avenue, injuring him so severely that he is not expected to recover.

SERIOUS SCALDING ACCIDENT.—About 3:30 P. M. yesterday, as a boy named JOHN TRUMER, 16 years of age, was driving a swill wagon near the corner of North First and Seventh streets, Eastern District, the vehicle broke down, and the hot swill flowed over his body, scalding him severely. A lady named COOK, residing near the scene of the accident, took the boy into her house and kindly cared for him. He was afterward taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, and from thence to his home, at the Cypress Hills Toll-gate.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 5:30 P. M. yesterday, a woman named JOHANNA METERS, residing in Morrill-street, near Messerole, Eastern District, poured some kerosene oil on a charcoal fire, which she had in the yard of her residence, and before she removed the can containing the kerosene, the fire reached it and caused an explosion, the fire reaching her clothes, and burning her person in a frightful manner. She was attended by Drs. WHITMAN and LORETTE, but little hope is entertained of her recovery.

NEW-JERSEY.

INQUEST AT HOBOKEN.—Coroner AVERY, of Hoboken, held an inquest on Friday over the body of the unknown man mentioned Thursday as having been found in the water foot of Second-street. In the vest pocket of deceased was found a letter, partially obliterated by tobacco stains, dated New-York, August 25, 1865, supposed to have been written by deceased to his parents, in Holland, in which he states that in consequence of his business being dull he had shipped on board the vessel *Janahan* or *Sonahan* for a trip to the Mediterranean, and asking them to direct an answer to No. 148 First-street, New-York. Coroner AVERY dispatched an officer to the place indicated in New-York, but no knowledge of the man could be obtained. The signature to the letter, as near as it could be made out, is "Schape." The supposition is, that deceased had gone on board the vessel, and having occasion to get up in the night, slipped on his vest and gaiters, and while on the chains over the bow fell into the water and was drowned. A verdict of found drowned was rendered. Owing to the neglect of the Hoboken authorities to provide a dead house, the remains lay festering in the sun in the lot adjoining the station-house from Thursday until yesterday afternoon.

BRUTAL TREATMENT TO A WOMAN.—A man named JOHN CLANCY, a blacksmith, was arrested at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, by Officer O'DONNELL, charged with being drunk and disorderly, and, without provocation, knocking down MARGARET ROACH, of No. 5 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, and jumping upon her body with his feet. The occurrence took place at the Warren-street railroad crossing, where the poor woman was engaged picking coal from some cinders. CLANCY was locked up for examination.

FIRE IN A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY.—Shortly after 10 o'clock Friday night a fire occurred in the kerosene oil refinery of LITTLE & HICKEY, in Greene-street, near Bay-street, Jersey City, caused by gas escaping from a siphon, and igniting from the furnace. The fire department were promptly at work, but the building being fire-proof, but little damage was done.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—Mr. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, states that no life has has been lost since the first of January last, in consequence of accidents on that road, and that the three employes injured by an explosion of an engine-boiler, have recovered and are at work.

CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.—Marshal ELLIS, of Jersey City, reports that 136 persons were committed to the City Prison in Jersey City for the month ending yesterday. Of these, 55 were victims of rum-drinking.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

PERSISTED IN HER INNOCENCE.

Mary Duell, an inveterate sneak thief, was charged with purloining a large quantity of groceries from the door of the dry goods store of Francis Sandon, No. 176 Delancey-street. The evidence of her guilt was positive, yet before and after her trial she persisted in asserting her innocence, and claimed that a woman had given her the goods. Mr. Sandon said he had often seen the woman around the door of his store, and had missed goods time and again to the amount of hundreds of dollars. Suspecting this woman, he "laid for her," saw her go into the alley adjoining the store, dart suddenly out, seize a package of flour, put it under her shawl and walk off, when he arrested her. It happened to be next door to the station-house, and Capt. Steers saw the goods taken from the woman. In the face of this evidence, she had the hardihood to persist in declaring her innocence.

Guilty. Penitentiary two months.

A STRANGE PROSECUTION.

James Nicholas, salesman in the employ of Charles Pfirman, Franklin-street, was charged with stealing a quantity of wine of the value of $4. Complainant said he was in the wine and liquor business, and had been robbed of about $600 worth of wines.

Q.—What is the value of the wine that you complain of having been taken? A.—$600.

Q.—Do you swear to that mentioned in the complaint as having been found in his possession? A.—I didn't find anything. I have got a witness who saw him take it away every morning. Of my own knowledge I do not know anything, except I am short some hundred dollars.

Mr. A. Phillips, counsel for the accused, said the prisoner was a salesman in the establishment. In the presence of one of the clerks, he sold this wine in question on time. On Saturday the purchaser came in and offered to pay for it, when Mr. Pfirman refused to receive the money and preferred this charge of larceny.

Judge Dowling—Let us hear the evidence.

Jacob Peters, one of the clerks in the store, said the prisoner sold wine almost every morning, but he never carried any wine away.

District-Attorney Hutchings said there was no larceny there. The prisoner was discharged.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

Abraham S. Koplick and Nauman Newman, keep rival stores in Chatham-street. Neither their business or social relations are very pleasant, and the result is bickerings and quarrels all the time. Three times has Nauman had Abraham consigned to the tender mercies of the Warden of the Tombs, and once has Abraham had Nauman sent to the same institution. On the 18th of August, Nauman said he was standing in front of his own door, peaceably and politely soliciting custom from the passers-by, when all at once Abraham rushed into his store and struck him, then caught him by the hair of the head, dragged him out of his store and threw him in the gutter. All this he did without saying a word, and without a cause. He denied most emphatically laying a finger on the child of Abraham, a boy of tender years. On the other hand two witnesses swore that Nauman struck Abraham's child when it was playing on the sidewalk; that Abraham rushed into Nauman's store and asked him why he had struck his child; Nauman, instead of giving his reason for what he had done, squared off for a fight; thereupon Abraham pitched in, and in the fight, which lasted only three minutes, Abraham had the best of it. A nominal fine was imposed on the accused.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

William Meyers and John Hart, both aged about 22, known to the police as professional thieves, were charged with stealing a box containing six dozen candles and a box containing a considerable quantity of tobacco from the wagon of John Hineland, of the Union Hotel, Hoboken. Complainant had left his wagon for a few moments, and in his absence Meyers lifted the two boxes out of the wagon and walked off, while Hart kept a lookout for the police.

Officer James M. Tilly said he arrested the prisoners; he watched their movements for about half an hour at the foot of Robinson-street; as soon as they took the goods out of the wagon he arrested them, and complainant identified his property.

Meyers, who pleaded guilty, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and Hart, who demanded a trial and was found guilty, was sent for a term of six months.

ROWDYISM AT PIC-NICS.

Lewis Stein, a common-place looking young man, was charged with assaulting Francis Kolhberger. Complainant said he went up to a pic-nic at Landmann's Park with his family, and while quietly sitting there with his children the prisoner came up and struck him. He had no words with the man; I never spoke to him or saw him in his life before. He was a perfect stranger to him.

JUDGE DOWLING—It is evident that you are one of those rowdies that frequent pic-nics and make life dangerous. People are afraid to go to these excursions, outrages on women as well as men are so common. I shall take care that you wont have a chance to act so again in some time. Penitentiary six months.

A PICKPOCKET AT A PICNIC.

ELIZA JANE WILSON, a well-dressed, fashionable-looking woman, was charged with an assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket. Policeman WILLIAM HENDERSON said: I was up to Jones' Woods in citizen's clothes last Tuesday, when an officer told me he had been watching the prisoner for some time, and he asked me to have an eye on her. I followed her some time, and saw her put her hand in a woman's pocket. I went to the woman and asked if she had lost anything? She felt her pocket and said she had lost her pocket-book and fifteen cents. I immediately arrested the prisoner, and on searching her found the pocket-book which had been stolen; also another pocket-book with $2 in it. In taking her to the station-house she wanted to square it with me—that is, she said she would pay me so much to let her go.

Guilty—Penitentiary six months.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COURT.

There were three hundred and twenty-nine trials in the court during the month of August.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In re Habeas Corpus of Hattie Minetta Walker.—This was a case of a child two years of age, whose mother, dying at the residence of her parents, had left it in their care, and, as they claimed, given it away. The father, George H. Walker, is a ship-carpenter, living with his mother, and having no other children. The grandfather, is a Captain, employed in the coasting trade, owning real estate in Queen's County, but residing with his family in the city. They claimed the custody of the child on the ground that the mother, prior to her decease, had given it to its grandmother; that it had due care and attention, and that they were sufficiently able to provide for its future support. On the other side it was argued that, under the circumstances, the father was the natural guardian; that, as he was earning $4 per day, he had the means to furnish a sustenance; that his mother was very much attached to the child, and that it was improper to deprive him of the only object of affection.

The court, following a case entirely similar in circumstances, decided at the General Term, ordered that the child remain with the grandparents until attaining sufficient age to choose for itself, and that in the meantime the father be permitted to visit it.

The Beaver-street Homicide—Oram Held to Bail in $25,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 2.

Before Justice Sutherland.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning the Judge announced, that in the case of the People *vs.* James F. Oram, he had concluded to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of $25,000. The bond must be executed in conformity with the statute, and he thought it had better be done before him while the court was in session. Mr. Shaffer, counsel for Oram, was in court, and made a statement to the effect that Mr. Oram had plenty of friends who were willing and abundantly able to become his security, and he would see that the proper bond was executed without delay. Later in the day the usual bond was executed, approved, and filed, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Mary Schannenan, charged with passing a counterfeit fifty-dollar Treasury-note with knowledge of its character, was committed for trial.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 1.

By Justice Barnard.

Geo. E. Goldman *vs.* Rosa Goldman; motion granted. Michael Giligan *vs.* Francis Morris; order granted. Robert Pugsley *vs.* same; same. Jules Sazerac *vs.* Alfred Barmour et al.; motion granted, referred to Samuel Jones. E. C. Litchfield et al. *vs.* The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge McCunn.

Thomas Thompson *vs.* Charles McKay; motion granted with five per cent. additional allowance. John Wight *vs.* George Black; motion granted. Charles B. Allen *vs.* Timian Menayer; judgment for plaintiff, damage to be assessed. Charles Nodine *vs.* James Lane; motion to discharge from arrest denied, bail reduced to $1,000. James A. Brown *vs.* Ebie O. Cordts; default opened with $10 costs and disbursements paid to Sheriff to defendant. Anna Sipploth, by guardian *vs.* John Sipploth; motion granted. Isaac Weil *vs.* David Weil, et. al.; motion granted.

By Judge Garvin.

W. H. J. Bowdine et al. *vs.* The Exchange Fire Insurance Company; case settled. Moses H. Moses, et al. *vs.* Nathan Hillman; case settled, papers in clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 2.

By Justice Miller.

John K. Pruyn, President, &c., *vs.* George W. T. Robbins, et. al.—Judgment ordered that the conveyance from George W. T. Robbins to Benjamin Downing be declared fraudulent and void, and set aside, and that the defendant Downing convey said real estate to a receiver, to be appointed by the court, and with the usual powers of receivers in such cases. The costs of suit to be paid by defendant Robbins.

John P. Neesle et al., *vs.* Henry Reese et al. The complaint must be dismissed, and the defendants are entitled to judgment. (See opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 2.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the First Presbyterian Church, &c., order granted. The People, &c., *vs.* James F. Oram; bail in $25,000. Richard Fowler and wife *vs.* Edward O. Fowler; order settled. Alfred B. Javelli *vs.* Louisa M. Javelli; referred back for further evidence.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Aug. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Persia	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Palestine	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Corsica	Sept. 9	New-York	Havana & Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Guiding Star, for New-Orleans—J. Sims, H. N. Cauldwell, Major E. P. Lowrins, H. Daspit, Julius Danache, Z. Epstein, wife, three children and servant; W. L. Wood, Major H. M. Armsby, Alfred Zederaga and wife, Mark Charles, J. Bowling, Capt. C. D. Mehaffey, David Goodman, R. R. Bowles, J. A. Sheldon, A. Brousseau and lady, R. Penny, A. Favre, J. Forcheimer, Mr. Lehman, Mrs. E. Thompson and two servants, A. W. Littell, Mrs. Charles Tochtermann and servant, Sister Annie Gailey and three other Sisters of Charity, Mrs. Bagnell, H. Isaacs, James Gausbacher, V. Vinson, W. L. Truvit, Charles H. Pegg, S. J. Kugler, J. Scherea, Abraham Karas, E. Hagan, J. M. Hoyle, C. W. Lytle, P. M. O. Colgen, H. C. Willows, J. H. Markham, S. C. Hickey, A. Morris, Mr. Belden, George Palfray, Mrs. Macy and two children, A. Koenick, B. Piffet, John R. Bisland wife and four children, Mrs. Dunand, Mrs. M. Cline and servant, Lieut. James Downing, James G. Hilton, Peter C. Smith, David Young, Henry Rowen, Mrs. Isaacs, Miss Sophia Isaacs, Mrs. Lyon, three children and servant, E. A. York, S. Bernstein and wife, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Madam Ange and servant, E. G. Wunderlich, M. Goodman, Bernard Schwatzer, Eugene Schwartzer, Martin Floyd, R. U. Bierstadt, A. L. Boice and son, Mrs. Elizabeth Mandley, Mrs. E. K. Skillett and two children, Miss Mary Skillet, Robert O. Kernan, Timothy Carrigan, John P. Eldredge, Mrs. Richard A. Bronson and two children, Mrs. L. Starck and two children, Mrs. Starck, Alfred Weire, Mary J. Silver, Thomas Dailey, Miss Minnie Silver, Mrs. Mary P. Fullerton, Miss Rose Ashland, Burton Drew, William Schriber, Mrs. Henry Wilde and child, Samuel Coleman, wife and three children; Mme. Scrapnell, Henry P. Guilding, Master Tommey Guilding, Miss Lucy Guilding, Samuel Welsh, W. H. Aymar, Edgar Randolph, Edward Stroll, Chas. E. Brand, T. C. Brady, Dr. H. E. Chapin, C. Morse, John Kelly, Henry Beck, Charles Hersoff, Geo. A. Wildrick, Joseph B. Cornish, Philip Robine, Mrs. Mary Brew and child, M. Jacobson, and others in the steerage.

In Steamship R. R. Cuyler, for New Orleans—John Jones and friend, J. Davidson, wife, family and servant; T. A. McMaster, W. Hiddin, C. H. Lawrence, D. Stephenson, daughter, and two children; C. P. Spiro, W. H. Ritemore, Mrs. E. S. Wurzburger, Mrs. Brod, H. J. Mullan, Capt. G. W. Combs, D. McNeal, J. Nightengale, Lorenz Holdenbrond, Mrs. Modridge and daughter, Miss E. Romans, Miss Hunter and servant, S. C. Donaldson, Capt. G. L. Bradbury, Capt. G. H. Fingne, Gen. S. E. Chamberlane, S. D. Moody, W. Gardner, Capt. W. Carturine, and others.

SEPT. 2—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—M. Casey, wife and child, of Chicago; Mrs. Lewis Packham, Mrs. Clarre, Miss Annie E. Wonack, Miss A. E. Coe and Israel Coe, Miss M. B. Klein, Master C. J. Dunn, W. Dufour, wife and child, James Miller, Jr., John Aitken, of New-York; A. G. Sargent, D. Sirero Dirq Renc, Havana; Rafael Pirjol, Paris; G. K. Ennis, Ethan A. Allen, Geo. O. Davis, Mrs. S. M. Walker, child and servant, Mrs. W. E. Burton, Chas. S. Hill, N. May, H. S. Tuthill, Walter Kelly, New-York; Thomas Webster and daughter, M. Fillin and son, Philadelphia; G. Calvordian and wife, J. Platt, H. N. J. Goldie, New-York; Jno. F. McCauley, Mrs. E. Donovan, Thomas Richardson, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Louisiana, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Stackpole and 2 children, Miss Isabella Caunce, Mrs. Tipper, Richard James, Mr. Lanteime, John H. Ladd, Rufus A. Minor, F. Crevolin, O. Nicolas, F. Brassy, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Burke, John Hardie, Wm. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wakefield, J. Arnett, H. M. Rimmer, Dr. W. J. Youman.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 2—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—N. Gilmour, Mrs. Borland, George Hutchinson and family, D. Wilson, C. Bagnell and lady, J. Andrews, Mr. Elliott and lady, R. Lilburn, J. Duckne, P. McCallum and daughter, J. B. Macarthin, R. Sh..., A. Cruikshanks, J. Anderson, T. Brooke and lady, Wm. Boyd and daughter, M. Haney and family, Mrs. Anderson and family, J. McMillan and lady, C. S. Mitchell, Miss Burke, Miss Husband, Wm. Husband, Miss Broadman, Miss Walsh, Miss Connacher, Mrs. E. P. Young, Mrs. Strongetharm and daughter, R. J. Forsyth and lady, Mr. Callett, Rev. J. Stott, Miss Mary Brownlie, Mr. Roughbie, J. Carnagie, Misses Murray, Miss Andrews and nieces, Mrs. Maliphant, Robert Maliphant, Mrs. MacGregor and son, and 432 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. Rowland, Miss S. Shimpson, S. L. Richards, H. Sterritt, J. McKay, A. M. Holbrook, S. A. Watt, J. Dumpson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 29	Sun sets	6 30	Moon sets	3 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 29	Gov. Island	6 18	Hell Gate	7 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Alleghany, Flagg, Baltimore; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; D. H. Mount, Backus, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Trade Wind, Doane, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; E. B. Hale, Rudolph, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. D. Brookman & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; R. R. Cuyler, Dollard, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Co.; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore; Alhambra, Benson, Charleston, A. Leary; C. C. Leary, Gifford, Galveston, A. Leary; Thames, Swift, Key West and Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Twilight, Spicer, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, Pierson & Collins.

Barks Therese, (Brem.,) Christoffens, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; H. L. Routh, Doreti, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; G. S. Hunt, Mitchell, Apalachicola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Reunion, Tracy, Port Antonio, Jam., Snow & Burgess; Florence, (Br.,) Kuck, Stettin, Roebrill & Frostner.

Brigs Unicorn, (Br.,) Lake, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; E. Drummond, (Br.,) Stence, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Elizabeth, (Hanov.,) Schmidt, Cork, Sloman & Edye; Berta Hendrika, (Holl.,) Klein, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Alamo, Steel, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners Silas Wright, Adams, Boston, W. S. Brown; J. F. Farland, Avery, Baltimore, A. Abbot; Jenny Lind, Cole, Boston, Snow & Richardson; T. J. Hill, Cooper, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Kate Merrill, Bedell, St. Marks, Fla., Benner & Brown; A. E. Smyrk, Jones, Richmond, H. S. Rackett & Son; Rainbow, Horton, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Cyrus Fossett, Bennett, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Louisa, (Br.,) Wood, Lingan, Miller & Houghton.

Sloop Rhode Island, Wightman, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Aug. 19, via Halifax, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Arrived at Halifax Aug. 30, and left the same day at 5:20 P. M. Experienced throughout the passage to Halifax strong westerly winds; from Halifax moderate S. W. breezes and fine weather. Aug. 21, at 6 A. M., spoke steamship Tarifa, in lat. 51 33, lon. 13; same day, 11 A. M., lat. 51 35, lon. 14 30, saw Inman steamer (supposed) the City of Dublin, bound eastward. 24th, 2 A. M., lat. 51 10, lon. 31 29, steamship Asia, bound E. 27th, 11 A. M., lat. 47 36, lon. 49 29, steamship Cuba, bound E.; same day, 9:30 A. M., steamship Africa, bound W. Sept. 1, lat. 40 34, lon. 70 27, steamship Propontis, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, New-Orleans Aug. 24, Southwest Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 26, lat. 26 50, lon. 86 30, passed steamship Evening Star, hence for New-Orleans. 31st, lat. 34 45, lon. 75 11, spoke brig Centaur, from Cuba for New-York.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow Aug. 20, with mdse. and 492 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Experienced westerly winds all the way. One child died on the passage.

Steamship Savannah, Comstock, New-Orleans, via Fortress Monroe 7 ds., with cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Neptune, (Hanov.,) Muhlenhoff, Cardiff 48 ds., with coal to Ruger Bros. Aug. 24, lat. 42 12, lon. 63 22, spoke Hamburg brig Peacock, from Falmouth for New-York.

Ship Gratitude, (Br.,) Whyle, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 446 passengers to Tapscott & Bros. Aug. 27, lat. 40 37, lon. 67 10, saw ship Crest of the Wave, stdg. S.

Ship Deslumbrantes, (Port.,) Soares, Lisbon 33 ds., with wine, cork, etc., and 7 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Ship Queen of England, (Br.,) Wood, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Ship Tamerlane, Jackson, Mobile, with cotton, etc., to master.

Bark Picton, (of Picton, N. S.,) Hopley, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith. Aug. 19, the brig Thomas Waller passed Turks Island, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, 21 ds. out. Aug. 31, lat. 38 23, lon. 74, passed through a large quantity of wrecked stuff, supposed to be from a steamship.

Bark Holland, Perkins, St. Jago 14 ds., with sugar to Jonathan Thompson & Co.

Bark Mary Ann, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dunham, Cardenas 16 ds., with to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Conder, Ames, Trinidad, Cuba, 24 ds., with molasses to B. P. Sherman.

Brig Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Roberts, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to G. F. Penniston.

Brig Eagle, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Parker, Swansea July 12, Cork 24th, with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Donna Paulina, (Hamb.,) Falke, Falmouth 49 ds., with coffee to Kirkland and Von Sachs.

Brig E. A. Reed, (of Kingston, Jam.,) O'Donnell, Greytown, Nic., 40 ds., with rubber, etc., to Francis Morris.

Brig Selma, Gibbs, New-Orleans 28 ds., with ship timber to order.

Schr. Alice A. Bundell, Cranmer, Jacksonville 10 ds., with cotton to F. Bundell.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) West Carthagena 27 ds., with cotton, rubber, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. New-York, Seabury, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Hall, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with logwood to James Douglass.

Schr. Alcora, Foster, East Machias 8 ds., to F. Talbot & Co.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

2d—Steamers R. R. Cuyler, Guiding Star, Borussia, Louisiana, City of Baltimore, Thames, Alhambra, Trade Wind, D. H. Mount, Hatteras, Yazoo, Nevada, Twilight, Fairbanks.

Below.

Ship John Bunyan.

Bark Pamelia.

Brig William Carey. The W. C. reports, Sept. 1, off Egg Harbor, picked up a man-of-war's boat, with a sword, one case of surgical instruments, one overcoat, and also one pair of stockings, a carpet-bag and one pair of shoes, with the name of Philip White worked on them. The articles are on board of the brig at lower Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Arr. steamer Thetis, New-York; bark Selah, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Crest of the Wave—ship, from Cardiff for Baltimore, Aug. 26, lat. 40 43, lon. 65 49.

Lanun—wh. ship, cruising, had 80 bbls. oil, all well, Aug. 12, lat. 39 15, lon. 35 23.

Scotland—bark, from Boston for New-Orleans, 18 ds. out, lat. 23 10, lon. 81.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Aug. 26, ship John Bunyan, for New-York next day; schr. Coral Isle, for do.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Aug. 9, brig Suwannee, McCobb, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 21, brig Henry & Louisa, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Haynes, for Boston, do.

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67, 8, 39, 68, 40, 22, 23, 61, 62, 24, 31, 20, 59.

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